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OF THE FAR EAST

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY the American Secretary of State, which has reached the Far East through the *United Press Service*, makes it possible to get a clearer view of the form which President Harding's invitation to a conference on armaments and on Pacific problems has taken. The first step was to approach the "principal allied and associated powers" in the late war. These powers were then invited to a meeting at Washington for the purpose of discussing armaments. All of them, France, Great Britain, Japan and Italy, have expressed their willingness to take part in such a meeting. This meeting will mark the attempt of the United States to take her place among the nations of the world on principles that are satisfactory to the Republican party now in power. It has an importance of its own and is concerned with wider problems than those that have their origin in the Pacific. Under present circumstances, however, it is obvious, as Mr. Hughes says, "that the question of the limitation of armaments has a close relation to the problems of the Pacific and the Far East, and the President has suggested to the powers especially interested that they should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon these problems, with a view to reaching a common understanding as to principles and policies in the Far East." Mr. Hughes did not name "the powers especially interested" with the exception of the one power that might not have received an invitation without such mention, that is China. Through Mr. Hughes America tells the world that she is desirous of entering into a full discussion of Far Eastern problems provided China is represented. It requires no shrewdness to see that Great Britain, Japan and the United States are the other powers. Holland has now expressed her desire to be represented but we have no word as to whether she has been included. It is plain that this conference of powers interested in the Far East will precede the conference on arma-

ments and that the success of the second conference will, to a large extent, depend upon the acceptability to all the powers of the principles and policies to be adopted in the Far East that are agreed upon at the first.

IT is not by accident that the further discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is thus transferred to a conference at which both China and the United States are to be represented. Great Britain was face to face with an awkward situation. In the words of the London correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser*, the Imperial Conference had reached "an apparently irreconilable difference of opinion, due to the persistency with which Premier Meighen of Canada opposed the renewal of the Alliance." Great Britain had either to break off the Alliance or find an acceptable way out of the difficulty. She preferred, and the previous consent of Japan was probably secured, to lay the whole matter before Japan in the presence of the United States and China. This makes the coming Pacific Conference the most serious international situation that Japan has faced since she entered upon her war with Russia and the Japanese press has not been slow to appreciate this fact. The Japanese newspapers indulge in some talk of the injured-innocent variety. After years of faithfulness to the Alliance, says one paper, Great Britain has thrown over the friendship of Japan for that of America. In one newspaper this note even rises to a subdued cry of "perfidious Albion." Other editors find words for nothing but a flustered astonishment that things are happening so fast. The time, we are told, is not ripe. The whole affair comes at a critical time, it would have been better to have postponed it. Still other newspapers are content to repeat the stock phrases about Japan's special position in the Far East and to express irritation at the extension of an invitation to China. A few newspapers are giving serious attention to the procedure at the conference, expressing the hope that there will be a serious attempt to arrive at an informal agreement in advance. These papers see the grave danger of a conference that comes to nothing. There was a disarmament conference in Berlin in 1912 and there is no one who sincerely desires peace who will not listen with sympathy to any proposals that will prevent disagreement at the coming conference, for what is the plain inference to be drawn from a disarmament conference that ends in a quarrel! The most noteworthy of the newspaper comments is that of the *Osaka Asahi* for July 12. Under the heading "The Day of Settlement," the editor calls the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the isolation of Japan and to the danger involved in such isolation. He deals with a serious matter in a tone of seriousness. "The Yap, the Shantung, Siberian and other questions vital to Japan will claim first attention from the conference. It goes without saying that the future of Japan largely rests upon the solution of these questions."

THE *Osaka Asahi* could not find a better title for Japanese comment on the Pacific Conference than "A Day of Settlement." The *Asahi* could not find a better word than the word "isolation" to describe not only the position that Japan may find herself in at that conference, but the position that she actually does find herself in today. The isolation of Japan is the result of the acts of the Japanese government since July 1914. It is not the result of diplomatic manoeuvering by others. When in the early days of the war in Europe Japan entered upon a program that has included the siezure of Shantung, the presentation of an ultimatum to China to force acceptance of the Twenty-One Demands, the negotiation of secret treaties to secure to Japan the possession of Shantung, a campaign of attack upon the British in the Japanese newspapers, the invasion of Siberia and the refusal to leave with the others, the siezure of Sakhalin, the ignoring of an American reservation and of American rights in the island of Yap, what did Japan expect? Japan stands alone because she has elected to do so. *The Review* might be pardoned the expression of some satisfaction at the turn events have taken. We have pointed out, time after time, that Japan's methods must be publicly questioned and that Japan must abandon them if we are to get forward peaceably in the Far East. We have no desire to indulge the expression of our satisfaction in the face of events of such import and significance as are happening today. We have no stronger desire than to see Japan accept the situation and prepare to enter into a settlement of Far Eastern questions upon principles that will prove acceptable to China, Great Britain and the United States. Such a settlement will make the conference on armaments a success and will remove the fear of war from the minds of the present generation.

IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN a complete documentary record of the negotiations over the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, we print the text of a joint notification to the League of Nations by the two powers concerned:

> "With reference to the notification of July 8, 1920, which the governments of Great Britain and Japan jointly made to the League of Nations on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement, the two governments addressed to the League the following joint notification under the date of July 7: 'Whereas the govern-

ments of Great Britain and Japan informed the League of Nations in their joint notification of July 8, 1920, that they recognized the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement of July 13, 1911, is continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with the Covenant of the League, they hereby notify the League, pending further action, that they are agreed that if any situation arises whilst the Agreement remains in force in which the procedure prescribed by the terms of the Agreement is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations, then the procedure prescribed by the said Covenant shall be adopted and shall prevail over that prescribed by the Agreement.'"

This is the formal document that is the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is the basis of an interview with Putnam Weale in which he is reported to have said: "I have cabled to the Chinese government that the treaty is dead and that it only remains to bury it without too great a disturbance." It would perhaps be a truer description of the situation to say that the treaty is in a state of suspended animation and will remain in that state until the Pacific Conference meets.

THE OPIUM SITUATION in China is growing worse. Five or six years ago it was thought that opium would disappear from this land within a short time. The late President Yuan Shih-kai almost succeeded in putting a stop to opium smoking in China after relentless suppression. Since his death his successors have been less vigilant. On the one hand, opium has been smuggled into China from abroad on a large scale and on the other hand, militarists in the provinces have discovered the planting of poppy to be a profitable business and have indulged in it without reservation. In the meantime the Central government, though anxious to stop poppy planting, has been powerless to enforce its own orders. The situation in consequence has become worse and worse until today the poppy is found in many provinces and is openly planted with official sanction. The government in the province of Shensi will collect more than $10,000,000 in revenue when the poppy crop is reaped this summer. The immense opium revenue has been the bone of contention between Chen Shui-fan, dismissed Military Governor of Shensi and General Yen Hsiang-wen, new Military Governor. General Chen is said to be willing to give up his office if he can be allowed to remain in the province for a few more months, allowing time for the collection of the opium revenue. For the same reason, General Yen is anxious to take over the new post. Hence the fight between them. The Shensi situation is far from being solved. General Chen will not be content with anything less than a big slice out of the opium revenue. Poppy planting in other provinces has likewise been encouraged so that the provincial authorities may get a large revenue which they otherwise could not obtain. President Hsu Shih-chang, knowing this deplorable state of affairs, has been trying his best to exterminate the evil. On June 1, he issued a Mandate urging the prohibition of poppy planting and threatening severe punishment for those who disobey his instructions. On June 26 he appointed Liu Kuei-hsiung to investigate the poppy conditions in Fukien, Kao Tseng-cho to do the same in Shensi and Pan Ling-kao to repair to Kansu on a similar mission. On June 29 the President appointed Yuen Ching-chih as opium investigation commissioner to Kirin and Yao Chih-yuan to perform the same duty in Jehol. On July 6 he appointed Wang Tah-ching to go to Fukien and Sung Lien-kuei to Shensi also to investigate poppy conditions. Unless the importation of opium from abroad is stopped, however, it is feared that efforts of Chinese officials to prevent poppy planting will have poor results.

IN the struggle to free herself from the evil of opium China has sincere supporters not only in this country but also in America and Europe. Sir John Jordan, former British Minister to China, one of her supporters, declared at the meeting of the League of Nations advisory committee on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs at Geneva from May 2 to 6, that unless the Hague Convention restricted the production of opium to the amounts necessary to satisfy medical or other legitimate needs it was hardly likely to prove of any use so far as China was concerned, for so long as opium was grown in large quantities it would be sure to find its way to the consumer, in spite of all import and export regulations. The restriction of the cultivation of the opium poppy in other countries is not enforced at the present, and Sir John was positive, and offered to prove by facts and figures, that some of the smuggled opium came from India and from governments to whom India had exported its raw opium. Sir John in his speech also blamed the opium monopolies in Singapore, Hongkong, Macao and other leased territories. With these conditions existing an effective fight against opium in China has been made an impossibility. The situation, Sir John said, was further complicated by the political dissensions within China. In conclusion, he said he was confident that China, in spite of the present deplorable and dangerous situation, was still capable of overcoming the opium evil, provided she was loyally backed by the rest of the world. Final-

ly the committee adopted the suggestion of the Chinese delegate, Tang Tsai-fu, that the Council be recommended to call attention of the signatories of the Hague Convention to Article 5, Chapter IV of the Hague Convention pledging them to help the Chinese government to prevent smuggling into China of the drugs mentioned in the convention. Sir John's suggestion of asking the Council to request the treaty powers to exercise, through their consular and other representatives in China, influence on the provincial governments in order to get them to take measures against the traffic in opium was also adopted. The movement against the traffic in opium has thus received international support anew, and it is hoped that the evil in China will some day soon be uprooted once for all.

INFORMATION FROM THE United States indicates that the number of journalists from all over the world who will attend the coming sessions of the World Press Congress in Honolulu is increasing and that the importance of the gathering has been recognized by the Western nations as well as by Japan. Twenty-four Japanese journalists representing the Japanese press are planning to be present at the press sessions. K. Sugimura, editor of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, has consented to make one of the leading addresses at the conference. B. W. Fleisher, proprietor and editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, has returned to Japan from America and is taking an active part in the organization of a large delegation from that country to attend the October meeting. The Chinese press appears to be taking little interest in the forthcoming event. Perhaps two Chinese journalists will go to Honolulu to participate in the press convention, but the government is not encouraging the despatch of a large Chinese delegation to Honolulu this autumn. Peking may yet realize the significance and importance of the October sessions of the World Press Congress, and may still have time to select qualified Chinese journalists for the occasion. The Pacific Conference, which will be more fraught with mischief or blessings for China than the European Peace Conference or the League of Nations, will be held in Washington one month following the second sessions of the World Press Congress. The newspapermen who are to attend the world press sessions will most probably attend the Pacific Conference. A favorable opinion of several hundreds of them of China will mean a good deal to this country and will contribute much to Chinese success at the Pacific Conference. This can not be obtained by the exhibition of a spirit of indifference by Peking with regard to the world press sessions. Now that the American State Department is forwarding for the executive committee of the Press Congress invitations to all countries maintaining diplomatic relations with the United States to send official representatives to the congress the Chinese government, it is hoped, will take some action in the matter.

THE holding of the first Pan-Pacific Press Conference before the adjournment of the world press sessions will be even more important to China. It is presumed that the conference will arrive at an understanding on the matter of how best to serve the Pacific countries. Increasing misunderstandings between Japan and America, between Japan and China, and between India and other countries make it necessary for the Pacific journalists to try to remove them by concerted action. If China has any views to present, she can do so through the conference and gain a reasonable support from Japanese, Indian, American and other newspapermen who are to participate at the conference. The Pan-Pacific Press Conference will have a more definite object than the mere empty phrase "journalism for public service," and will strive to find some more concrete objects and make the attainment of them its aims. The more concrete objects of the conference, we venture to suggest, may include the limitation of armaments by the Pacific countries, the strict maintenance of the Open Door policy, the abolition of the opium traffic, and the establishment of a Pacific news service to promote better understandings and to increase friendships. At the present time, the several news agencies which are supplying information to the East have not been able to furnish the kind of news which tends to remove international suspicions, whereas the news from the Far East to the West is scant indeed. With the exception of propaganda matter handed out by the interested governments, little news of real value appears in the press in the West. If the Pacific Press Conference will result in the promotion of a reliable and impartial news service between the continent of America and the continent of Asia one concrete object will be attained. Will not China have a share in the efforts to do away with international misunderstandings and world-wide suspicions?

China and the Pacific Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"THE Pacific Conference to remove friction that threatens the international situation," stated Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview this morning, "is welcomed in China, and her officials are considering it as an epoch-making event. The Chinese people take things so calmly that they have

given the impression of their not being interested therein, but this is far from the truth. On the contrary, China welcomes President Harding's proposal more than any other country as she would suffer the most if the tranquillity of the Pacific was once disturbed.

"There is no indication as yet," added Dr. Tyau, of the nature of the program of the conference. The general object of it obviously is to do away with any cause that would likely give rise to misunderstandings in an acute form between China and other nations or between the other nations themselves. So far as China is concerned the questions which would result in friction are the Open Door, the sphere of influence and the like in which every nation has an equal interest. To maintain the Open Door and give equal opportunities to all countries has always been China's policy because these matters are vital to her interests as well as to the interests of the world. Unfortunately they frequently cause misunderstandings between the Powers in this country.

"For the first few days following President Harding's invitation the Chinese newspapers were comparatively silent because they did not have an adequate amount of information from abroad. Now they are discussing the question with much animation. The general tone of their comments is that their government should introduce all questions which would eliminate restrictions upon the free exercise by China of her sovereign rights and should endeavor to secure a revision of many treaties now binding on China.

"In official circles the impression gathered is that China will not try to make use of the conference entirely for her benefit, she will not ask the immediate cancellation of consular jurisdiction nor the immediate retrocession of foreign settlements and concessions, but she will attend the meeting with the simple object of attempting to remove the causes of friction between China and other powers individually and collectively; or between the other Powers.

"There are many cases wherein the Powers have gone beyond the rights derived from their commercial treaties. Such encroachments upon China's rights should be settled to her satisfaction. The opinion of foreigners in Peking seems to be that China will ask for the immediate return of such rights as the extraterritoriality conceded to the foreign Powers. But this surmise is not true."

Following in line with Dr. Tyau's thought, Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, who is well versed in foreign affairs of China through his close contact with their problems at Peking and in Europe during the last Peace Conference, in the course of an interview with the writer on board the train from Tientsin to the Capital last evening, expressed his welcome of the opportunity offered by the Pacific Conference for the readjustment of the international relationships of China which commenced more than sixty years ago under unpleasant circumstances.

"The first impact between China and the West," said Mr. Yeh, "was brought about not by peaceful means. In other words, China was introduced to the foreign Powers by force of arms. Since then the relations between China and the outside world have not been on terms of equality and this has been accountable for a good deal of Chinese aversion to things foreign. The Pacific Conference gives a chance to readjust them on equal terms and by peaceful means. As such it is receiving the cordial welcome of the people of China.

"Through the readjustment of the relationships between China and the Powers the world will stand to benefit. China, to be sure, is weak militarily at the present time but her great potentialities remain an international menace if they are not directed along peaceful channels, or if they are exploited by aggressive nations for the purpose of self aggrandizement. Hence the conference, in view of the Chinese, is even more important to the countries around the Pacific Ocean than the late Peace Conference.

"Clouds of war on the horizon, if there be any, may be dispelled as a result of a frank and sincere discussion of the problems involved and an early settlement of all of them. The last war proved beyond doubt that any further armed conflict between two or more nations will be disastrous to the victors and the defeated alike and that the effect of it will require many years to overcome. The terrible consequence of it makes it absolutely necessary to take every precaution in advance against such a possibility and remove whatever factors which stand in the way of lasting peace. The Pacific Conference is an attempt in that direction. China wishes it unqualified success."

There are reasons for the Chinese welcome of the conference, declared T. H. Yeh, a well-known student of international affairs at Peking, and a promoter of the League of Nations Association and member of the former diplomatic commission. First of all, the Shantung question, a legacy from the European Peace Conference, which has been at a deadlock, he explained, may be solved at the coming meeting and, with the solution of it, one of the causes for unfriendly feelings between the Chinese and the Japanese will disappear.

"Secondly, China will have a chance," Mr. Yih continued, "to present her views on the several important international problems now pending and obtain a fair hearing from the participating Powers. As President Harding in calling the conference has been actuated by a desire to remove international friction on the Pacific, and as the nations which have accepted his invitation to the conference have been prompted by the same desire, proposals from China aiming at the elimination of elements which may disturb the world peace will undoubtedly be welcomed.

"At the conference, how to put into real effect the Open Door policy will be the pivot of discussion in relation to China. This policy has been admitted by the Powers as essentially sound and badly needed. Secretary of State Hughes, according to a cablegram from Washington D. C., has intimated to the British government his insistence on the same principle as illustrating the standpoint which the United States will assume at the conference. Prime Minister Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on July 11 declared that, 'We also aim at preserving the open door in China.' Japanese statesmen have likewise reiterated the same conviction.

"Notwithstanding the common desire of the Powers some alien nations have exclusively occupied many of the Chinese gateways to the sea. At the coming meeting an understanding, I hope, will be reached so that the door of China may be kept open to all in reality. The solution of this question will lead to the solution of many other questions which are interwoven with it, such as the sphere of influence, and the sphere of interest."

Views of the other thinking Chinese whom the writer has interviewed during the last two days are more or less similar to the foregoing. The following summary of them, which in some places duplicates what has already been expressed, may be taken as the consensus of opinion in China on the Pacific Conference and as an expression from the Chinese

masses of what they expect from the deliberations to be held in Washington in November.

1, China will be the most important country at the conference. Great Britain, Japan and the United States of America are big naval powers, competing with each other for naval supremacy on the Pacific. Negligible in a military sense, China, however, is the center of international struggles and will become a bone of contention if the Powers do not cooperate in maintaining peace. Attempts to dispose of her territorial and other rights would have one result, namely, war among the exploiting nations.

2. President Harding's invitation to China to participate at the conference augurs well for the future of the Pacific. It is an unmistakable sign that America is sincerely working for peace by stopping military and naval competition. It indicates America's clear conception of the importance of this country in world affairs and the continual pursuance of her traditional policy to preserve the Open Door in China.

3. President Harding's Pacific policy is not at all inconsistent although some Japanese have accused it of being contradictory. The Japanese state that they, fail to understand why at one moment the American Chief Executive supported a huge naval program and advocated the transfer of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific Ocean and at another moment issued invitations to the Powers to attend a conference for disarmament and for the solution of the Far Eastern questions. But the Chinese do understand President Harding's policy which has been consistent all along. In calling the conference, America has given to Japan an opportunity to reverse her foreign policy which hitherto has been characterized by aggression. If Japan continues her attempt to dominate China, and to build up a big army and a still more powerful navy against a third power challenging her right to do so, and if she does not give up her plan to fortify the South Sea islands in her possession and thereby threatens the Hawaiian and Philippine islands with military conquest and at the same time becomes a world menace, America is prepared to be the first class naval power to insure peace. That is why President Harding has advocated that the disarmament conference must be preceded by the conference to solve the Pacific questions. This means that disaramanent will be an impossibility if Japan sticks to her old policy.

4. To China the complicated questions for consideration of the Pacific Conference can be reduced to the question of the Open Door. An Open Door policy which is just and acceptable to her should be carried out by mutual cooperation and by disinterested assistance on the part of the Powers in China's free development. Such a policy will imply the recognition of her full sovereignty. To carry it out to the fullest extent it would be necessary to return to her consular jurisdiction, tariff autonomy, even concessions and leased territories. China, however, realizes that all this cannot be done at once. All that she wishes now from the Powers is a program decided at the conference for the gradual readjustment of her relationships with the Powers along the line here indicated.

5. If Japan courageously renounces her claims in Shantung, the Twenty-One Demands, and other aggressive acts in China, she will make so deep an impression upon the participating Powers that they will cease to regard her as a nation finding satisfaction in military conquest and will stop warlike preparations. She will also recover the friendship of the 400,000,000 people of China and together with the recovery of their friendship, will get many valuable commercial opportunities in this country. Otherwise, Japan will truly find herself in a position of isolation, shunned by all and loved by none.

6. If the Pacific Conference fails, the failure of it will hasten war and will give a greater incentive for the Powers to arm themselves to the teeth and build even bigger navies. The struggle for naval supremacy will eventually end in a world-wide disaster, from the effect of which, direct, or indirect, no nation on God's earth can hope to escape, no matter how remote from the scene of conflict it may be situated.

Peking, July 23, 1721

Cotton Insect Problems of China

BY J. B. GRIFFING

IF we should arrange in order of economic importance the insects destroying agricultural products, the cotton boll weevil would doubtless be found for the United States to be most destructive. A recent estimate by W. T. Swingle of the Department of Agriculture gives its damage at $100,000,000 a year. But when we compare the insects of the whole world, another cotton insect will forge ahead of the weevil as a trouble maker and pile up even more stupendous disasters through its depredations. Such an insect is the pink boll worm.

Its record flourishes not because the insect is more active or thorough in its method than its rival but because it prevails throughout greater areas. Practically all the cotton producing regions of China, India, Egypt, Brazil, and Mexico are included in its scope, while the weevil as yet only operates in Mexico and the United States.

In China the production of cotton, when farm consumption is considered, is estimated at an average of more than 2,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each a year. If we should take the conservative figure 20 percent as pink boll worm damage the annual loss from this cause alone is 500,000 bales which at present market prices amounts to nearly M. $70,000,000. A very safe estimate would be that a tax of more than M. $50,000,000 is levied annually upon the cotton growers by this pest. It is evident, therefore, that in cotton improvement work one of the first considerations is the insect problem.

A little more than twenty years ago New Orleans was the cotton center of the United States. It lay in the midst of the fertile delta region of the Mississippi River which was noted not only for the quantity but the quality of its cotton. When the weevil reached this humid coastal region it found conditions ideal for its rapid multiplication and spread. Throughout this district today cotton growing has been practically abandoned. New Orleans, though still a cotton shipping port, receives its freight from the higher and drier upland regions where the hot summer sun and freezing winters limit the weevil's activities.

In Kiangsu province we have a remarkably parallel situation. The city of Shanghai is of practically the same latitude as New Orleans. It lies in the midst of the fertile delta of the continent's largest river. It is the great cotton center of the Orient. The delta climate is mild and humid with abundant summer rains. Should the boll weevil once enter this, its second paradise, and add its destruction to that of the pink boll worm, cotton growing would be doomed.

What then is the possibility of its entrance and how may it be excluded? To answer these questions

we must consider briefly the ways in which such insects are carried and the preventive measures used in other countries.

The boll weevil is a native of Mexico and formerly did not exist in the United States. In 1892 it was brought in for the first time in shipments of cotton sent from Mexico to Texas to be ginned. At that time not only was the nature of the insect unknown but the methods of keeping out dangerous insects by scientific quarantine were not yet worked out. As a result the United States government has spent millions of dollars in studying and fighting this insect. In spite of such efforts, however, each year the pest spreads over a wider area and brings about an ever increasing loss.

Realizing, though perhaps a little late, that the failure to spend a few hundreds of dollars in protection would cost millions in the future, the United States has adopted stringent quarantine measures not only on cotton and cotton seed, but on all kinds of plants and seeds imported. Moreover, the states of the United States have regulations governing interstate shipments. For example, Arizona and California are as yet free from the boll weevil on account of natural barriers of mountains and deserts. The weevil has been carried into each of these states in cotton seed samples in a living condition, but fortunately was discovered and promptly destroyed. Both states have rigid regulations forbidding indiscriminate importing and distributing of seed throughout their domain. During a recent migration of Texas farmers into Arizona, inspectors met every train and searched the baggage of every incoming passenger for raw cotton or cotton seed. Every specimen that was discovered was immediately burned. A brief extract from the California order reads as follows:

"Cotton seed grown in any state or locality known to be infested with the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil is hereby prohibited from entering the State of California for any purpose whatsoever, and upon the arrival of any such cotton seed as quarantine against in this order, the same shall be immediately sent out of the state or destroyed at the option and expense of the owner, consignee, or agent.

"Cotton seed grown in any state or locality where the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil is not known to exist will be admitted into the State of California only for actual experiments in the growing of cotton in amounts not to exceed one hundred pounds. Persons contemplating the importing or bringing into the State of California cotton seed for experimental purposes shall first make application to the State Commissioner of Horticulture for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the locality where the cotton seed was grown, the amount of the importation, and the name and address of the importer in the State of California to whom the permit should be sent."

Fortunately and unfortunately the situation in China with reference to the boll weevil is similar to that of the United States in 1892. Fortunately, because as far as we know the weevil has not yet arrived, and unfortunately because its great danger is in like manner unknown to China and no preventive measures are yet established to keep it out. Every year enthusiastic cotton improvement societies not only import tons of cotton seed from the insect infested areas of the United States but they distribute them in small quantities over wide areas. While such efforts are intended to do good, yet no surer method of bringing ruin to the cotton industry could possibly be devised. Even this year we may expect to find some first outbreak of the dreaded weevil. Not only in such an attempt to improve cotton is there this insect peril, but a process of cotton improvement which does not begin with acclimatization and the establishing of pure seed grown in China is doomed to failure and will only add to the present stock of degenerate American cotton now in China and be a hindrance to actual improvement.

China has an opportunity to profit by the lessons learned at tremendous cost by other countries and save herself from the boll weevil by establishing such quarantine regulations as have proven effective in other countries.

The control of the pink boll worm presents a problem of altogether different nature for it is already present and wide spread. This insect is a modest little moth, very seldom seen because of its brownish color and because it flies at night. The eggs are laid on the little buds or bolls and the larvae upon eating their way in kill the boll entirely, if it is small, or destroy it in part, if large. The light pink color of the larva gives the insect the common name the pink boll worm. This pink color is also imparted as a stain upon any cotton developing from a damaged boll. Each female moth lays from 250 to 500 eggs. In favorable weather the whole life cycle is completed in four or five weeks so that there are several broods throughout the season. In many instances the number of moths is so great in the last part of the season that very few of the late bolls escape damage.

Whether the original home of the pink boll worm was India or China is not known, but it is now universally present in the cotton areas of these countries. It was unknown in Egypt prior to 1910, but was introduced at that time in seed from India and has since become a national problem there. The annual loss from this cause is estimated by experts at 17 to 30 percent. In 1909 it reached Hawaii in the same manner and has made cotton growing there impossible. During the years 1911, 1912, 1913 the government of Brazil carried on a so-called cotton improvement movement along the same lines as previously described, that is by quantity importation and distribution. Many tons of seed were brought in from Egypt without inspection or fumigation. As a result the pink boll worm was introduced and an investigation in 1917 reported the loss for that year to be $27,000,000, the damage ranging from 30 to 60 percent throughout the country.

Another such cotton improvement movement was carried on by Mexico. In 1911 six tons of cotton seed were imported from Egypt, also uninspected and unfumigated, and planted in the Laguna district. An immediate infestation of pink boll worm resulted, which in turn was carried to some other parts of Mexico by distributing seed from that place. A recent survey of the Laguna district by an American commission places the annual damage for that small area (1,200 square miles) alone at above $30,000,000.

From Mexico, by means of either seed or baled cotton, the boll worm was carried into the United States, and was discovered in Texas in 1917. The Department of Agriculture realizing the danger involved immediately began what has been the most elaborate single entomoligical effort ever undertaken. Using an army of men they proceeded to search out and destroy all the boll worms existing in the state. Even the aeroplane for the first time in history was used in the agricultural service and by flying about over the country assisted in locating small isolated cotton fields which might have been overlooked. Cotton growing was absolutely forbidden throughout large areas and a strict quarantine was established. At present the worm seems to be eradicated from the United States but a careful watch is maintained lest it reappear.

Many facts of interest regarding the control of the pink boll worm have been gained through the activities carried on in Egypt beginning in 1916. As the only satisfactory remedy seems to be to destroy the insect in its resting stage, laws were passed requiring all dead bolls left on the plants after picking to be destroyed and all seed to be fumigated.

Gins were equipped with heating devices so that all seed to be used for planting was raised to a temperature of fifty-five degrees Centigrade which destroyed the worm. For all other seed licensed warehouses were required with all openings screened to prevent the escape of the moth.

The methods of control used in other countries should prove very feasible in China. In general there are three things to be done: (1) the removal of all cotton stalks, rubbish, and dead bolls from the field, (2) the treatment of seed, and (3) the production of early ripening types of cotton. The first step needs very little additional attention in this country because the stalks are everywhere gathered carefully and burned for fuel. The treatment of seed, which is the key to the solution of the problem, may be practised now on a small scale if every experiment station should treat its own seed. The heat treatment such as used in Egypt is the most economical method for work on a large scale but requires considerable care in handling and rather expensive equipment. For starting the work, however, a very efficient method is the use of hydrocyanic acid gas in a closed fumigator. This method has been used by the University of Nanking on all seed planted or sent out and was found to be effective in killing all insect life without injuring the vitality of the seed.

It has been demonstrated in other countries that permanent cotton improvement can only result when organized on a community basis. That is, there should be a number of seed producing centers each of which supplies its surrounding area with a pure stock of improved seed. Such a station could not only supply improved seed for its community but it could fumigate all of such seed. Thus cotton improvement work could give a better cotton and drive out the boll worm at the same time. In those areas where cotton is not grown no seed should be planted but fumigated seed and thus the worm may be kept out when the industry is promoted in those places.

Finally, everything possible should be done to promote earliness of planting and to grow early varieties. If American cotton is being grown an early type such as Trice has a great advantage over later varieties, like Lone Star or Cleveland Big Boll, which will harbor many larvae in their immature bolls caught by the frost and thus enable the insects more readily to go through the winter.

College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, July 21, 1921.

The Tuchuns Must Go

BY PETER S. JOWE

THIS is the persistent, though seemingly feeble war cry of the Chinese people against the present-day Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns. All over the country public sentiment is pronouncedly hostile to the present Tuchunate military system of government, for which the people have always had a strong aversion during the past few years of its existence. But never before has that aversion crystallized into the forceful public opinion that now seeks to express itself in a movement for the abolition of Tuchuns. In some provinces there is a vociferous war cry, while in others popular aversion is growing intense and pressing itself upward until it bursts forth into an open struggle. On the whole, a nation-wide movement for its abolition is being formed throughout the provinces, and the long-gathering tempest is sooner or later destined to break over the country.

The present Tuchunate aristocracy of China is paralleled only by the worst of any ancient Chinese government system in wickedness and inability to rule. All worthy citizens of China should now recognize that during the present formative period of modern Chinese history a continuation of such a corrupt and weak system is costly and wasteful. Frankly, the Chinese people, while living under a Republic as the best of any form of government, are virtually without a government capable of of managing the state and irresponsible for their protection. Hence the imperative need of a revision of the Tuchunate system.

Under the Tuchuns, or Military Governors, the departure of the Chinese government from a truly representative republic is ridiculous and deplorable. Totally divested of representative ideas, it has been made a tool to serve the interests of the Military Governors who are the virtual rulers of the country. It is merely a military dictatorship in the hands of Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns, whose commands the so-called Central government has to obey. If it has any semblance of government, it has no semblance of power and still less of dignity. With the culmination of the supremacy of Tuchuns and the emergence of Super-Tuchuns, the government loses its last trace of governing power. The Mandates from the President are minded only as a dead letter, and cannot go beyond the once forbidden walls of Peking. Moreover, any failure to accommodate the Tuchuns or to comply with their demands on the part of the government entails disgrace to the latter.

The whole country now is practically partitioned among the Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns, who are but lords, emperors or whatever we may call them, in their respective provinces or kingdoms exercising independent and coordinate powers of sovereignty. In their areas, they have regional understandings among themselves to retain the same to their own kinsmen. They have the absolute power of vetoing any appointment of officials in their own territories. The various districts are the enormous estates of these great lords who receive high tributes yearly from the district magistrates who want to retain their positions or to obtain promotion. In addition, all government revenues of the province are subject to their administration and distribution, and there is no doubt that only a small percentage of the money wrung from the taxpayers goes to the government treasuries. The whereabouts of the rest is well known to all readers familiar with Chinese officialdom. The public money thus gathered either goes to the bank accounts of the Tuchuns or is passed to his property agent. It is not hard to find Tuchuns owning property running into seven or eight figures. Taking together the wealth of Tuchuns, Super-Tuchuns and their subordinates, to whom $100,000 is commonplace, the aggregate should be sufficient enough to pay off at least, a large part of China's national debts. While the government is almost daily compelled to beg for loans from foreigners, its Tuchuns have stored, enough food for their posterity for several generations. In fact, compared with the princely incomes of Tuchuns in China, those of the high-salaried men in America and other countries are mere pittances. To the heartless selfishness of Tuchuns and their petty chiefs the present state of exhaustion of government finances at Peking is largely due.

Still all of this is not what most discredits the Tuchunate system. The paramount drawback of it is that the Tuchunate aristocracy, turbulent, violent and refractory as they are, have rendered impossible the formation of a strong national government. The

present government of China, besides negotiating foreign loans for its subsistence, is doing nothing but spending its time in ineffectual efforts to reduce its haughty and arrogant Tuchuns to proper submission, and in intervening feebly to arbitrate their endless quarrels and feuds with one another. If such dissipated energy could have been directed into more constructive channels, a goodly number of useful projects would have been accomplished. It is the Tuchunate system that has disorganized the country into separated fragments that have no respect either for the government, or for the President. The latter, having been deprived of commanding and controlling power, is nothing more than a mere puppet functioning under instructions from the Tuchuns or Super-Tuchuns. All worthy efforts at organizing a stable national government have been made in vain, and in place of the latter emerges the omnipotent Tuchunate system.

Compared with the inefficient feudal system of mediaeval history, the Tuchunate system is no improvement, but is really worse. In the former, the vassals, while having absolute control of their own estates, were theortically bound to obey the lord who gave them the estates. They owed the royal house a moral obligation to obey and respect the king. The Tuchuns would consider it a great disgrace to subject themselves to mandates, and failure to oppose unfavorable mandates issued against them is a loss of face to them. This is what renders the government powerless. The current history of China is more biographical than historical, because it centers around the omnipotent Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns. They are the ones that are shaping our history of the present period, but it is natural they can not make up bright chapters.

Regarding their ability to rule, in general, the Tuchuns are ignorant of anything other than that of money-making and gain of power, and still less do they know about the job of ruling. Most of them, if not all, were once humble soldiers without adequate training. As the troops grew they were promoted to higher ranks. and in the coming to power of the military caste in China, they were given important positions. But whatever qualifications they may claim for military positions, they are nevertheless absolutely unfit for steering the ship of state, and especially that of China, where talent and genius are needed in all her constructive endeavors. Illiterate, uneducated, without foresight and statesmanship, they can make only blind leaders of the country, hence the necessity of their abolition from the ruling category.

Lately, the Tuchuns have developed into a triumvirate of three Super-Tuchuns, namely, General Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, General Tsao Kun of Chihli and General Wang Chan-yuan of the central Yangtze valley. These bugbears of alarm to the government form a tripod upon the latter depends. Now one leg of this tripod is breaking in the waning of power of General Wang Chan-yuan after the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang recently. Now that the outrageous troops are his trusted men, the people hold him responsible for the situation, and demanded his dismissal at Peking. All General Wang's attempts to pass the buck to others are of no avail. Natives of Hupeh province, where General Wang has been for seven years, are blaming General Wang for the mutinies that devastated two of the most prosperous cities in the Yangtze Valley. Protests are being made by them from Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Wuchang, Shanghai, Hunan and Canton, where Hupeh gentry are demanding Wang's removal from Hupeh. The government at Peking is reported to have assured the Hupeh gentry there that it is not possible to change him at present without serious consequences, and that something will be done in the future.

Now herein lies a supreme text for the courage and determination of the Chinese people, and an excellent opportunity for them to purge the country of the ignorant and corrupt military caste. When General Wang Chan-yuan is removed from his present post, that means the breaking off of one leg of the Tuchunate tripod, which would therefore fall down simultaneously. With the downfall of this tripod, the Tuchunate system would naturally collapse. But if the task is left half-finished, it will give the system more courage to exist and grow into a more colossal power. Therefore, in this titanic struggle, Chinese courage and determination will be sorely tried.

It should be remembered that popular sentiment in China is a force of growing importance. The notorious former Tuchun of Hunan, General Chang Ching-yao, was ousted from that province purely by force of popular hostility against him from among the people. About a year ago, the overthow of the powerful Anfu Clique was brought about largely with the support of an awakened public opinion. Again, the Revolution of 1911 in China would not have been a success within such a short time, if not for the backing of a popular sentiment and sympathetic attitude toward it. Therefore, it is a wrong notion to believe that the deep-rooted Tuchunate system cannot be done away with. Once the movement is started with full popular support, patience and determination will ensure its ultimate success. A war against military aristocracy is no easy task in any country. To free a government from military bondage and restraint always means some sacrifice on the part of its people. The French Revolution succeeded not as an incident, but only after a long and supreme struggle against royal despotism and class privilege. The English people defended their rights in 1642 and 1688, and the American people got their liberation all by undergoing hardships and sacrifice. The painful period China will have to undergo to liberate herself from the Tuchunate system is the deep gloom that precedes the dawn.

Hankow, July 2, 1921.

Political and Naval Problems of the Pacific*

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

ON the first day of September 1920, the Right Honorable William H. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was reported to have said in an interview given for the American Press:

> "The same Pacific Ocean with the same questions and problems washes both our shores, giving America and Australia certain common interests. To foster these we are sending a diplomatic representative to Washington and trebling our trade representation there. We rejoice over the launching of each new American battleship; it is another brick in our citadel of safety."

I will not attempt at this point to outline the growing appreciation in the United States of the joint and reciprocal interests that are developing between my country and Australia. A similar and far more extensive development is taking place between

* An address before the Canadian Club of Toronto, March 7, 1921.

the Canadian nation and my nation. But I will venture to invite your particular attention to the last sentence in the above quotation from Mr. Hughes. He tells us that Australians "rejoice over the launching of each new American battleship." He tells us in effect that in the growth of the United States Navy, Australians see added security for their nation.

I find that I have referred to Canada and to Australia as nations. This needs no explanation to a Canadian audience. But were I addressing a non-British audience, I would tell them of the cheers with which a great New York gathering recently greeted the Honorable N. W. Rowell, a Canadian delegate returning from the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, when he said:

> "The British Empire, I repeat, is a group of free, self-governing sovereign States of equal status, under a common sovereign * * * "

Last week saw an extraordinary occurrence in Washington. In the middle of the Senate's debate on the Naval Bill, the leader of the Senate, who is also the chairman of its Committee on Foreign Affairs, suddenly called for an executive session; and rumor has it that for over two hours the state of facts on the Pacific in their relation to naval matters was discussed behind closed doors. Admittedly, this is portentous if not alarming. But let me assure you: there is no alarm; there is no fear; there is no excitement among the well-informed And the reason there is no fear is very simple and will be conclusive to every Briton. It is the fact that more than two-thirds of the white inhabitants of the United States were either born in the island of Great Britain or in Canada or they were born in the United States of parents of British birth or descent. And, may I add in passing that these were the people who led in overbearing a desire expressed in January, 1917 for "Peace without Victory" and who, when permitted, showed they were not "too proud to fight."

That there is no excitement among the well-informed I can attest; for though I speak only as a private citizen of the United States having no public office, I have been privileged to hear the present state of facts on the Pacific discussed by some very well-informed men; but never have I heard a note above the conversational tone. And yet, while there is no alarm and no excitement, there is deep concern. And the deepest concern is not with the specific situation on the Pacific. It is a concern lest the policy and actions of the United States be misunderstood by some of our nearest of kin.

Those of us who have long been studying this problem have sought certain basic foundation stones of policy. Two such policies I have discussed in many quarters; and I have yet to hear a protest against either of them. One is positive or constructive while its twin is negative or non-destructive. The latter is as as follows:

> "That in working out the problem of the Pacific the United States above all else shall avoid anything that would add one ounce of tension to the political links that unite Canada and Australasia, in the British Empire, with the British Isles."

And though every true member of the English-speaking civilization may well endorse that policy on precious grounds of sentiment, let me re-enforce those intangible grounds with the practical thought of the naval mind. We cannot foresee the day when the greater part of Britain's naval strength will not come from the British Isles. Anything that might tend to decrease the interest of England in the Britannic nations whose shores are washed by the Pacific would tend to dampen the naval support she would give them. But, the Pacific problem of the United States would be magnified several fold if we Pacific English-speaking nations were not to receive the full measure of naval support the British Isles can give us. Consequently, it is to the practical interest of the United States that the political relations between Canada, Australasia and England be not weakened.

Within the limitations imposed by a strict interpretation of the policy that the United States shall abstain from anything that might tend to weaken the political links existing between the Britannic nations, there is call for a proportionately strong constructive policy. This might be stated as follows:

> That, while having full regard for the Britannic Commonwealth of Nations as a political entity, the United States should support with the utmost cordiality all those aims and common interests of the English-speaking nations on the Pacific for our common weal and in order that we may escape a common danger.

At first glance in would seem to be a very delicate matter for the United States to stand ready to develop relations of especial cordiality with the other Pacific English-speaking nations within the limitation that no incident thereto shall tend to weaken the political links joining those other nations with England. But I hope that on second thought it will be evident that this limitation is the very reason why such relations of especial cordiality and mutual support are possible of development. For I take it that England would be the last to say that she cannot trust each and all of her children now within her household. And this limitation puts all of us who are of her loins upon our honor not to abuse her confidence.

Under these circumstances it would seem that though the United States might express her cordial intentions to the other Pacific nations of our race, and though for our common weal the United States might float on the Pacific a stronger fleet than those waters have ever seen, and without inviting invidious comparisons—yet the United States should not take any step of rapprochement toward any Britannic nation except in reciprocation of such a step taken toward my nation. It might not be seemly that the United States make advances toward any of the denizens of the Britannic household. To do that might he to intrude But is there any reason why any of the Britannic family should not supplement household relations with increasing cordiality toward the big brother of the family, even though he have a separate establishment? And are there not strong reasons why all of the Britannic nations on the Pacific should have the confidence of our Mother England and should enter into such relations with the giant power of the West as will best safeguard the interests of our race on the Pacific—especially as such relations might ease the Imperial load on England whose immediate task still lies to the East of her.

In short, the United States should abstain from anything that might tend to weaken the links of the British Empire; but the United States should be ready to give most cordial support to the Britannic nations of the Pacific; and yet, the United States might well be loath to take the initiative in making advances toward relations of especial intimacy with them. This does not lead us anywhere unless there be initiative on the part of the Britannic nations who have especially close commercial interests with the

United States and who have social and political perils in common with her that England does not share as directly.

With these preliminary thoughts in mind let us look at some of the outlines of our joint problem on the Pacific. But, before doing so, it may be well to cast back to some of the steps that have lead us to our present position in the world. For there are illuminating analogies between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the struggle of European civilization with that of Western Asia, and the present envisagement of the civilization of Eastern Asia by the Pacific English-speaking nations.

I would that time permitted me to outline in some detail the struggle between European civilization and that of the Western Asiatic. Though many of us recall that the capture of Constantinople by the Moslems in 1453 closed the last overland trade route between Western Europe and the East and thus stimulated the search for an overseas route, few may remember that the ensuing Asiatic invasion of Europe was so strong that until 1670 the Moslem held his position more than half way from Constantinople to the English Channel. And, while we all know that within half a century after the fall of Constantinople, Columbus discovered the West Indies and South America, Cabot discovered North America and Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape route to India, it is not so generally realized that it was the Portuguese maritime and trade empire over the Indian Ocean that tapped the Moslem's power at its economic source and so led to his recession from Europe.

We all recall the ensuing struggles between the nations of Western Europe for maritime dominion and for the opportunity to occupy and exploit or develop the comparatively vacant places of the earth. How the Anglo-Hispanic contest culminated in the defeat of the Great Armada in 1588 which made it possible to establish and sustain the Virginian and New England colonies. How the commercialism of the Dutch culminated in the Anglo-Dutch wars of 1652 to 1674. And how before the last of these wars was won the struggle between England and France began and did not come to a conclusion until the final overthrow of Napoleon in 1815.

It is well understood that the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the era of competitive struggle among the powers of Western Europe for overseas dominion and opportunity for expansion. The upshot for us was the establishment of the British race in most of North America, in South Africa and in Australia where our tenure was secured against our former rivals by Britain's preponderant naval power. All this is common knowledge. And it is equally well known that the eighty-five years of the nineteenth century ensuing upon the fall of Napoleon were years of comparative peace with few wars of moment and rare concentrations of naval power. The main duty of the latter during this period was dispersed cruiser patrol and police duty to protect the commercial navigation of the world which was such an essential part of the peaceful development of the areas we had won as the fruit of three centuries of competitive strife for overseas opportunities.

But what is not so generally known is that in the sixteenth century the Germans together with the other European peoples made a try at colonization in the New World and muffed it. So while the vacant places of the earth were being won against heavy odds by the English-speaking peoples, the Germans remained ashore in Central Europe and arose to seek overseas opportunity and sea power only toward the very end of the nineteenth century. This put an end to the era of naval cruiser dispersion and necessitated the great British battle fleet concentration in the North Sea which kept the essential sea lines of communication open for the Allies and enabled all of us to concentrate sufficient military power in France in 1918 to overwhelm the Germanic armies.

Under these circumstances there is no need to array details to show who was the aggressor and who were on the defensive. Just as Pitt fought Napoleon under the slogan of "Security" for the established order of things, so the late war was fought to maintain the security and peace of the world against a late comer who sought to win by aggressive force of arms the world place he had not had ability enough to win during the era when the world was in a state of flux.

Such is the main outline of European evolution and of British sea power on the Atlantic. The Western Asiatic invasion of Europe was thrown back and then English-speaking sea power won racial preeminence and maintained the thereupon established order of things in the Atlantic basin. But what of the Pacific during these four centuries? Let me develop the analogy.

There are indications that during the middle ages, or at an earlier period, the Japanese sailed to the shores of the Pacific most remote from their islands. Then was their golden opportunity to develop a maritime empire of the Pacific. But as in the case of mediaeval Germany, internal strife made Japan externally impotent. Certain it is, however, that early in the sixteenth century Japanese pirates were encountered by Europeans in the Straits of Malacca. During the middle of that century the Portuguese and Dutch arrived at the Japanese archipelago; whereupon the Imperial Japanese Government made a momentous decision. The policy of "Japan exclusively for the Japanese" was set up; foreigners were excluded; Japanese were forbidden to emigrate; and later an imperial edict forbade the building of any vessel large enough to venture away from the Japanese coasts. Upon looking on the foreigner, Japan deliberately closed her doors and wilfully became a hermit nation while the world in general and the non-Asiatic Pacific countries in particular were still in a state of flux.

Two centuries passed before Japan looked out across the water that surrounded her, and then it was to find that what we call modern civilization was in the full tide of its development and that the most desirable of the hitherto vacant lands bordering on the Pacific were under our flags and were being peopled by our race.

I must pass rapidly over the period of reorganization of feudal Japan that began in 1867. Seeing the modern world as it is, the Japanese showed their extraordinary adaptability in their rapid transformation of their government into a modern imperialism more like that of the German Empire than any other state. And this transformation was accompanied with a putting on of the appurtenances and thoughts of European civilization to such an extent as to threaten the power of the Japanese military bureaucrats. Then the Chino-Japanese war of 1894 was brought on. The enemy upon whom to practice their new and modern war machinery was chosen with care. The war was a national success. And it seated the military bureaucracy firmly in the saddle. The whole enterprise was truly Bismarckian.

Again the Russo-Japanese war, undertaken after a period of ten years of financial recuperation and of military and naval preparation, was a profitable

enterprise and established a broad bridge-head for obtaining the hegemony of eastern continental Asia as it brought Korea and Manchuria virtually under Japanese domination.

The harvests reaped in these first two of the decennial wars of Japan seem insignificant, however, when compared to the harvest that has come to Japan from the war in which she embarked in 1914. De facto she dominates Sakhalin, Eastern Siberia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Shantung and almost all of the islands of the North Pacific except those under our flags. And there is no voice in Peking that compares to that of Japan. In total the third of her decennial wars has brought her dominion over new land and sea areas greater than the combined area of the United States and Mexico and has nearly doubled the number of people who are the virtual subjects of the Mikado, making them in total about equal to the number of inhabitants of the United States.

We thus see that the island empire who neglected to occupy the vacant countries of the Pacific before we peopled them and who willfully closed her doors to progress and became a hermit nation while the world was in flux, has actually won by war more during the last few years to offset her earlier neglected opportunities than the German Empire would have had reasonable hope of winning as a result of the late war. Both Germany and Japan were mediaeval failures. In 1914 Germany attacked the peace-loving world to win a belated place in the sun and was defeated. But Japan seized the opportunity then given her under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to reap such a harvest as only the most imperialistic would dream of. Can it be denied that Japan is the great material victor as a result of the war we fought for peace and security? Has this war given us added security or has it increased our insecurity?

If Japan were not an island empire and if we were without regard for the rights of the weaker peoples of the earth, it might be a matter of little concern to us that some state of eastern continental Asia overrun its weaker neighbors. To be sure, such a state would be the prototype of eighteenth and nineteenth century Prussia. But what would that be to us if we had no thought for its victims and if our traditional liquid ramparts licked the shores of a merely terrestrial Asiatic Prussia?

I would that time permitted me to give you the detailed analogies between the bureaucratic and military organization and methods of Imperial Japan and of Imperial Germany. More particularly, I would that time permitted me to develop in some detail the analogy far more important to us, between the maritime methods of England beginning in 1600 and the eclectic application Japan has recently made of those methods in a deliberate effort to make herself not only the Prussia of continental Asia but the maritime Britain of the Pacific. It must suffice for me to say that about 1900 the illuminating works of Admiral Mahan, wherein are set down both the principles and practices that made England the world sea power, came to the attention of the Japanese. And I have held in my hands the Japanese translations of his most important works published in 1903.

To any one who has a thorough grasp of these great maritime philosophies, it is patent that for considerably over a decade the Imperial Japanese government has been making a deliberate application of their principles to the development of her mercantile and naval sea power. But whereas the maritime growth of Britain was sporadic and diffused, that of Japan is systematic and concentrated. To a student of economic, political and naval strategy, it is evident that the evolution of the sea power of Japan is being deliberately conducted in a masterful fashion according to the highest and most basic principles of strategy.

It might suffice to say in short that without disperson of major forces and without setting up long and exposed vital lines of communication, as Britain did, Japan is building first a concentrated and well protected zone of mercantile and naval power between her islands and continental Asia with which she is intensively developing what might be called "short haul" maritime business. To control this is one of the principal objects of her recent and vast conquests on the continent of Asia; for by complete maritime control, both naval and mercantile, in this zone, she can weave into a solid base all the potentialities of this zone for more extensive operations.

But while concerned primarily with the economic and maritime developments of this concentrated strategic base zone, Japan is not being neglectful of more extensive developments. It is not that she needs more room for her people than is afforded by the Asiatic areas under her control that she fosters emigration to the United States and Mexico and South America It is not because she now needs the room that she seeks opportunity for emigration to the Philippines and Australasia and Canada. In all these more remote and dispersed areas what she is really seeking are "plantations" similar to the "plantation" of Jamestown that England made in Virginia in 1607. And all these dispersed plantations are for the immediate purpose of developing an extensive as distinguished from an intensive trade and navigation which shall bring great wealth and extensive sea power to Japan. If war were to come soon on the Pacific, each or all of these outposts could be sacrificed without great loss; for they are yet but outposts. But if they are allowed to grow to full power and if the resultant naval protection of their lines of communication with Japan is allowed to grow to commensurate strength, then the outposts will be not mere outposts in our countries but strong Japanese bridge-heads in our midst and a naval war in the Pacific will be a virtual impossibility because it will be a Japanese ocean.

The political and naval problem of the Pacific is. Shall the ramparts afforded by its waters be English-speaking ramparts that wash the shores of Asia and premit us to bring and to maintain English-speaking justice to the weak in Asia; or shall the ramparts afforded by the Pacific Ocean be Japanese ramparts that debar us in every way from Asia and enable Japan to develop bridge-heads in our lands for her future military purposes? The imminent problem of the Pacific is: Shall it be an English-speaking ocean as is the Atlantic, open and free for the peaceful uses of all, or shall the Pacific be a Japanese ocean with its Asiatic shores closed to our trade and with Asiatic bridge-heads in our lands sustained by naval lines of communication we cannot command?

Such a situation as confronts Canada and Australasia and the United States on the Pacific calls for an immediate answer. What are we going to do about it?

(*To be continued in the next issue*)

Military Power and Constitutional Development in China

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Miami University

(*Continued from last week*)

Early in 1913 President Yuan began the necessary work of reestablishing civil government in the provinces to replace the control of the military. Had he begun differently he might have conciliated the elements antagonistic to his authority, but he first appointed civil administrators in the provinces where the opposition was in control, thus casting a doubt on the sincerity of his desire to replace military with civil authority except where, by so doing, he could strengthen his own position. On the other hand, it can be argued reasonably that since Parliament had shown an inability to grapple with the problems of the state and to present a constructive policy for their solution, the good of the country demanded that Yuan Shih-kai should not weaken his own control. Such a weakening might well have followed the establishing of civil government in the northern provinces before the President has consolidated his power in the center and south of the country.

An uprising (the Summer Revolution of 1913) followed the appointment of a civil administrator to share the authority of the Tuchun, or military governor, of Kiangsi province. The revolt was easily put down, and it was followed by the virtual dissolution of Parliament through the dissolution of the Kuo Ming or Radical party which was suspected of a share in the revolt. Yuan Shih-kai then proceeded to rule as dictator, although he preserved the forms of constitutional government. The constitutional compact [14] replaced the Nanking constitution as the supreme law of the land. Under it, the President was given the dominating position in the government, the representative body provided for being given no powers which could be used to limit executive control. Yuan, however, was not satisfied with the fact of power, but wished the name also. Consequently an attempt was made to replace the dictatorship in the Republic by the reestablishment of the monarchy with Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor.

With the failure of the monarchy movement and the death of Yuan came a change in the internal struggle. The power of the President had resulted from his control of the leaders of the army, both provincial and national No one of the Tuchuns was strong enough to dispute his control, and parliamentary government had been impossible because of it. With the removal of his strong hand the northern military party proved to be leaderless. The new President, Li Yuan-hung [15] was a military man but more in sympathy with the southern than the northern point of view. Yuan Shih-kai's chief lieutenant, Tuan Chi-jui, exercised the real executive power through his position as premier, and thus had some claim to leadership. But while a member of the northern military party, Tuan did not occupy a position of undisputed leadership of all elements in the party as had his chief.

Parliament came back to Peking, after the collapse of the monarchy movement, restored to its full powers and dominating position under the Nanking constitution. The President immediately announced his intention of accepting his constitutional position of practical subordination to the Parliament. For a time it seemed that an orderly evolution toward true parliamentary government would be possible. The chief military leader in the state having been removed, all that the central government had to contend against was a divided military power without an accepted leadership. Singly the military chiefs could not hope to retain the power that had been gained by submission to a common leadership.

That the Tuchuns were no more prepared to acquiesce in parliamentary government than they had been during the rule of Yuan Shih-kai was soon indicated. Lacking the leadership of one man, they resorted to conference action to reach an agreement on a common policy. The first conference was held under the direction of the most notorious of their number, Chang Hsun, [16] at his stronghold, Hsuchow, in the fall of 1916, shortly after the meeting of Parliament. At that time a theoretical "union" of the provinces was effected which was nothing but a league of the military leaders of the northern provinces, formed for the purpose of perpetuating their own power. At this first meeting virtual notice was served on Parliament that it would do well not to forget the presence in China of a power prepared to protect its own interests, by force if necessary, against the civil authority. This threat caused considerable apprehension for a time, but as words were not followed by action the Peking government gradually lost its sense of insecurity.

Until early in 1917 nothing further was heard from the Tuchuns directly, except as military backing enabled Tuan Chi-jui to maintain himself in a struggle against Parliament. In February came the announcement of the extended German submarine warfare. Under the leadership of the United States, China protested against it as a violation of international law. During the next few months the government was forced step by step toward a declaration of war on Germany. The progress of events naturally brought a difference of opinion as to the proper policy to be pursued. This eventually developed into a struggle between the premier and the majority party in Parliament. Finally, in order to show a public opinion supporting his war policy, and also in order to divert attention from the unsatisfactory state of negotiations with the Allied Powers in regard to the conditions of Chinese participation in the war, the premier summoned a conference of the military chiefs to consider the question at issue. This again brought the question of military dictation of policy to the front. The conference declared for the war policy and preparations were made to secure the necessary parliamentary authorization. From all indications, the government had a sufficient majority in Parliament to pass the war bill. But, unfortunately, as Parliament was about to consider the measure, a mob shouting for favorable action, assembled outside the parliamentary building. Parliament took this demonstation as an attempt to force its hand and refused to act. The

14. Framed by a conference or council set up by the President.

15. The fact that power in the government was proportioned to the direct control of troops is well illustrated in the career of Li Yuan-hung. While he remained among his soldiery at Wuchang he was a power to be reckoned with, but when he left Wuchang to assume his vice-presidential office in Peking, at the request of the President, he became negligible as a factor in national and provincial politics until his accession to the presidency. He succeeded to that office because to have left the regular line of succession would have precipitated a struggle between contesting factions in the military party.

16. Chang Hsun had risen to position from the ranks. In 1911 he was commander-in-chief of the Kiangnan forces. When driven from Nanking by the revolutionists he retreated with his troops up the railroad toward Tientsin. After the abdication he was subsidized by the government to prevent his acting against it. Aside from this subsidy, he maintained himself on the loot taken from Nanking at the time o its evacuation, and by levying tribute on the country.

cabinet, with the exception of the premier, resigned, and Parliament demanded his resignation. He refused to vacate his office voluntarily, but stood his ground until the President dismissed him.

All of this brought an immediate response from the northern militarists. They protested against the dismissal of Tuan, and then demanded the dissolution of Parliament, basing the demand for a dissolution on the unsatisfactory nature of the permanent constitution in the proces of formulation by Parliament. The President, at first, refused to dissolve Parliament, so that in order to gain their point several of the Tuchuns declared their provinces "independent" and organized a punitive expedition against Peking. In addition to this a revolutionary government was established in Tientsin. President Li finally weakened to the extent of asking one of the military leaders, Chang Hsun, to come to Peking to mediate. One result of this mediation was the dissolution of Parliament. Another was the temporary establishment of Chang Hsun as dictator to the central government. His dictaorship resulted in an abortive attempt to bring the Manchu Emperor back to power. The Tuchuns marching on Peking met this move, however, by changing the aim of their punitive expedition from the overthrow of Parliament to the restoration of the Republic and under the leadership of Tuan Chi-jui, soon effected their object.

The rapid succession of events from February to August 1917, had resulted in a second dissolution of Parliament; the assumption of control of the central government by the northern militarists; the restoration of Tuan Chi-jui, and the resignation of President Li, who had been forced to flee to the legation quarter at the time of Chang Hsun's coup d'etat, and who refused to resume his office, giving way formally to the vice-president, General Feng Kuo-chang. The new President was the leader of one faction of the Peiyang military party.[17] It soon developed that the premier was the leader of another, so that the new regime was not destined to be an harmonious one. The squabbles at Peking, however, were more in the nature of personal contests for power than a struggle between widely different ideas.

During the months following the dissolution of Parliament its members gradually concentrated in the South, finally establishing a constitutional government with headquarters at Canton. The Southern provinces supported the Canton government in the struggle that was undertaken against the government in the North, and the country was divided along the same territorial lines that had marked the division of territory between the revolutionists and the Manchus in 1911. As time went on the contest took on more the character of the "outs" to get in, and "ins" to stay there, than a struggle between two principles of government—the civil against the military. The Southern provinces had developed the same type of military government as that which had assumed control of the North, and the southern militarists began to gain control of the southern government.

The war was not carried on very vigorously by either side, there being frequent attempts to find a basis of agreement satisfactory to all elements. At last a peace conference was convened at Shanghai to settle the struggle. One of the great obstacles to peace was recognized to be the presence of so many men under arms, and the continued interference of the military chiefs in the determination of the policy of the government. One of the propositions brought before the conference by the Southern delegation provided for the reduction of troops to the prerevolutionary number, and the abolition of the office of Tuchun (military governor). These two propositions, if assented to and carried out in good faith by both sides, would have resulted in the disestablishment of the military party both in the North and the South, and would have removed the greatest single obstacle in the way of the progressive development of democratic government in China. The Tuchuns, however, were not prepared to abdicate voluntarily, so that no solution of the question at issue was arrived at, nor have the months from the opening of the conference in December, 1918, to the present time brought any agreement.[18]

Not only has it been impossible to reunite the North and the South politically, but factional strife within both the Northern and Southern governments has brought further complications. So long as the northern military leaders were confronted by the parliamentary party, interest dictated cooperation among themselves. But when they found themselves in undisputed control of the Peking government they began to diverge in their interests. First came the struggle between Tuan Chi-jui, the premier, and the President, Feng Kuo-chang. After the elimination of Feng and the election of Hsu Shih-chang as president, the military chiefs grouped themselves in two main parties, the Anhui group under the leadership of Tuan Chi-jui. and the Chihli group led by such men as Tsao Kun, the viceroy of Chihli province and Chang Tso-lin, the viceroy of the three Manchurian provinces.

The Anhui group, organized as the Anfu Club, (Society for Peace and Blessing)—ostensibly for the purpose of electing Hsu Shih-chang to the presidency—gained and retained control of the Peking government for the year and a half from the time of its organization to July, 1920. The club used its control to perpetuate the power of its members. In order to do this, it necessarily tended to exclude non-Anfu men from participation in the division of the sports of office. The members of the club financed themselves by repeated borrowings from Japan and, consequently, any movement to oust them from power would naturally have considerable popular support.[19]

The antagonism between the two factions in the North brought them to blows in the summer of 1920. The immediate cause of the open rupture seems to have been the refusal of the government to furnish the money necessary to enable the Chihli commanders to pay their troops. The issue was joined when Tuan Chi-jui asked the President to issue a mandate dismissing Tsao Kun and one of his division commanders, Wu Pei-fu. The grounds assigned were that the latter had requested permission to return north with his troops from Hunan province, and when the request had been granted, instead of returning directly the troops had delayed in Honan province.[20] Under pressure President Hsu Shih-chang issued the mandate.[21] General, Wu however, led his

17. General Feng recognized the danger to his power if he left his troops. For that reason he entered upon extended negotiations to safeguard himself before he would consent to come to Peking.

18. In October, 1920, the Kwangsi government returned to Peking allegiance, and the President announced the unification of the country. But renewed acrivity in the south by Dr. Suu Yat-Sen indicates that unity is not yet attained.

19. In fact the "student movement" was developed largely because of the reported selling out of the country to Japan. The movement took on the form of a propaganda among the lower classes and in the army for the purpose of enlightening the people as to the true state of affairs both internally and externally Undoubtedly the student agitation and propaganda had something to do with the easy overthrow of the Anfu Club.

20. For summary of Tuan's statement and equest see *Millard's Review*, July 31, 1920, pp. 469-57

21. For the text of the dismissal [illegible]

troops against Peking and, supported by Fengtien troops sent to his assistance by General Chang Tso-lin, he was able to force Tuan and the adherents of the Anfu Club to seek shelter at the Japanese legation.

The first reaction to the change was that it meant the elimination of military government, since General Wu proposed the summoning of a national convention to determine all of the points at issue in the state. [22] So far, however, the only practical result has been the transfer of power from one military clique to another.

What have been the means by which the Tuchuns have supported themselves and their troops? During the months following the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 the collection of money for the imperial government naturally ceased in the rebellious provinces. Such revenue as was collected was retained in the provincial treasuries, and was used to defray the expenses of provincial administration. Since the military commander controlled the government in many of the provinces, he made the maintenance of his troops a first charge on the revenue. As the allegiance of the troops was largely personal, no matter what his source of supply the commander was regarded as the actual source of revenue by his men. However, even with his direct personal interest in the payment of the troops, the Tuchun, because of the inadequacy of the available revenue, continually found himself in financial difficulties. With the unsettled condition of the country it was hard to collect the taxes, and to keep a regular inflow of money. Consequently, when the new government was set up under Yuan Shih-kai, the pay of the soldiers was greatly in arrears. [23] To disband them without full payment would have aroused dissatisfaction and perhaps produced open revolt against the new régime. Furthermore, the commanders refused to demobilize the men without entire payment. From another point of view, demobilization presented a serious problem: that of restoring the men to civil life on such terms as to enable them to earn a living, and thus prevent them from becoming charges on the community, or being forced into a condition of banditry. Because of lack of financial resource, then, the government was unable to cope with the problem of the military, even if it had had the desire. [24]

In addition to the payment of the men, there was he necessity of finding enough money to buy off the military leaders who were not prepared to give up their dominating position without some personal recompense. Since the government could not get rid of them, the only thing that could be done, seemingly, was to make use of the Tuchuns and their troops. As has already been pointed out, in most cases their position as the *de facto* provincial governments was legalized, and they were used to maintain peace and order in the provinces until civil authority could be reestablished. [25] It was much better, for example, to give General Chang Hsun a title, and interest him in the maintenance of the new government, than to make him its active enemy, especially in view of the fact that he had a sufficient following to maintain himself by force of arms. But, of course, the longer the government delayed its action, the greater grew the difficulty of acting, for the amount of back pay due the soldiers increased, and their leaders became ever less desirous of reaching an agreement by which they would lose their power. Had Yuan Shih-kai not allowed personal ambition to obscure the needs of the state, a gradual transition from a war to a peace basis might have been effected and the Tuchuns have been made the servants of the state instead of its masters. But he used the military power in the province to advance his own ends, precipitating a struggle that brought into definite antagonism the advocates of civil government and his military supporters. If Li Yuan-hung had been a strong personality instead of 'an idol with feet of clay" the subordination of the military to the civil power might well have been brought about even as late as 1917. But each successive crisis in national politics worked to strengthen the position of those in control of the provinces, until they were able to establish themselves in absolute control of the national government as well as the government of the provinces.

Since the militarists have had such a large part in the modification of the direction of the constitutional movement in China, it is fair to ask, in conclusion, what use they have made of their power since it has been firmly established. Peace, and a consequent prosperity, have not been brought about in China, as is shown by the continuance of the civil war. It was only the protest of the Powers, and the threat of a refusal of funds from abroad, that brought the Northerners into conference at Shanghai. The country as a whole has suspected, with a considerable show of reason, that the central government has been accepting dictation of its policy from Tokyo in return for aid in the form of loans. This suspicion, coupled with the Shantung award made at Paris, has produced a nation-wide protest directed against Japan in the form of a boycott, and against the central government in the form of mob demonstrations, the formation of patriotic societies and threats against the lives of officials suspected of selling out the country to its island neighbor. During the period from 1917 to April, 1920, excluding 1919, there were nineteen separate loans concluded with Japan, totalling yen 281,543,762, some of them for administrative expenses, others ostensibly for industrial development. In 1919 alone twenty-two loans were made, principally from Japan. Some of these sums were obtained without definite security, but many were secured by provincial revenues or were made in return for mining or other concessions. Little of the money received has actually been used for the development of the country, either politically or economically. It is, of course, impossible to say how much of it has gone to line the pockets of the officials of the civil and military services, but certainly a large share of it has been used to maintain the military power in control of China and to provide retiring allowances for officials. [26]

A writer in *Millard's Review* says of the militarists that they "are not militaristic and autocratic in the philosophical, fanatical and semi-religious sense in which their contemporaries in Germany and Japan are obsessed. Nor are they united as the vassals of a common demi-god or Emperor. They have no dreams of *Weltpolitik*, neither are they possessed of the idea that they are ordained of God to rule the earth. They pursue their policy for

22. A similar demand came from the students. General Wu became a national hero, because of his attitude. But his chief, Tsao Kun, and General Chang seem to have refused to accept his proposals, and by himself he did not have sufficient power to demand action.

23. It may reasonably be argued that it was to the commander's interest to have the pay in arrears since that gave him an additional hold on his men. Of course, he had to keep them fed and clothed, and see that they were partly paid in order to prevent a dangerous dissatisfaction.

24. One of the purposes to which the "reorganization loan" of 1913 was to be devoted was the disbandment of the troops. However, the development of the struggle between Yuan and Parliament prevented the undertaking of the work

25. As a matter of fact, order was maintained in the provinces under the control of the strong leaders.

26. See *Millard's Review* for February 5 and 19, on the influence of the association of Chinese bankers in beginning a reform of governmental methods.

perfectly selfish and unromantic reasons—for *fuh-kuei*, wealth and position, of which *kuei*, or position, is merely the temporary stepping stone to the ultimate ambition, *fuh*, which is measured in dollars and taels. They are mutual friends when it pays to be friends, meeting with the 'glad' hand and a dagger up the sleeve, intriguing with one another, cliquing together or selling one another out, hesitating in fear and uncertainty, always with a foresight as far as the end of their noses and a policy as variable as the Peking winds. . . . . There is no settled policy on anything in Peking today, except that of getting as much private gain out of the business of government as possible. To this one principle the majority of officials wholeheartedly and unreservedly subscribe."

It is to this government for personal gain that China has come in the course of her endeavor to shake off an alien autocracy and stand with the democratic states of the world. New forces, however, have been set in motion recently, which may ultimately weaken the hold of the military chiefs on the state. A patriotic wave has swept the country as a result of the Far Eastern settlement at Paris; a national patriotism is in the process of development, and this new spirit, under proper leadership, is directing its action, not alone against illegitimate foreign interests in China, but against the military octopus which has enveloped the political and administrative machinery of the state.—*The American Political Science Review.*

Who's Who in China

Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior

(齊君耀珊)

Chi Yao-shan was born at Itunghsien, Kirin, in 1867. He received the degree of M. A. through the Chinese literary examinations in 1889, and the equivalent of a Ph. D. in 1890.

He began his official career with the acceptance of the position of secretary of the Imperial Chancery and a companion of the Emperor in study. Later the rank of sub-prefect was conferred upon him.

Various official positions he held in the Ching regime were as follows: Expectant Prefect of Hupeh, chief secretary to the Governor of Hupeh, chief of the police at Wuchang, Acting Prefect of Ichang, manager of the Hupeh Mint, chief secretary of the Hupeh Reorganization Bureau, director of the army Medical College, assistant chief staff of the army training headquarters in Hupeh, secretary to the Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, director of the silver mint in Hupeh, chief of training for the Hupeh army training headquarters, chief adjutant of the Southern force in the autumn manoeuvre at Changteh, Honan, director of the Hupeh Reorganization Bureau, director of the Hupeh Reorganization Bureau, director of the Martial Court in Hupeh, director of the Szechuen Salt Administration at Ichang, customs superintendent at Chinchow and Ichang, customs Taotai at Hankow, Superintendent of Foreign Affairs at the same place, acting Educational Commissioner.

He had a second official rank with coral button in the Ching regime, and his name was specially mentioned in the Imperial Edict in recognition of his meritorious services.

After the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Chi was appointed chief of the Salt Reorganization Department in January of 1913. Later he became a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, and on March 1914 was appointed by President Yuan Shih-kai to sit at the Legislative Council.

In January 1917, Chi Yao-shan, was appointed Civil Governor of Chekiang, which position he held for more than two years. After his resignation he was appointed Civil Governor of Shantung in 1920, but he did not assume office on account of the people's opposition. In May of 1921, he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which position he is still holding.

Shanghai's Exports to the United States

Statement showing quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States of America during the half year ended June 30, 1921, and a comparison with the same period for the preceding year, as prepared by the U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1920 Quantities	1920 Values	1921 Quantities	1921 Values
Antimony, crude	Pounds	1,008,000	61,015	560,000	11,498
,, oxide	,,	.....	.....	918,400	38,074
,, regulus	,,	4,145,931	323,363	6,345,720	212,306
Art. works of:					
Antique porcelaims		.....	70,739	.....	23,435
Horn, amber, jade & other ornaments		.....	78,613	.....	22,392
Pictures & Paintings		.....	25,804	.....	1,327
All other		.....	10,564	.....	6,823
Bristles	,,	118,823	335,603	25,997	69,419
Casings:					
Hog	,,	.....	403,687	376,561	196,623
Sheep	,,	.....	431,435	6,209	8,588
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds.	1,512	36,731	9,855	47,127
Chemicals:					
Albumen	Pounds	2,235,970	1,923,705	94,000	35,281
Camphor (crude)	,,	487,212	816,853	249,788	98,677
,, (refined)	,,	.....	.....	65,232	19,923
Gallnuts	,,	216,206	60,806	13,440	2,058
Musk	Ounces	8,237	204,591	18,182	50,968
Rhubarb	Pounds	65,446	75,814	6,720	1,291
Cotton, raw	,,	2,036,049	621,264	144,536	24,069
,, waste	,,	133,775	20,931	994,778	58,550
,, laces and					

embroideries	,,	.....	1,102,722	.....	1,468,206
Canned goods (meat)		.....	.....	.....	2,762
Electric Lamps	Pieces	.....	.....	200,200	21,295
Eggs, fresh	Dozen	256,440	96,831	741,430	135,598
,, dried & liquid whole	Pounds	2,309,012	422,981	1,537,933	394,010
,, yolk	,,	1,707,039	590,813	117,883	20,801
,, products, frozen	,,	.....	.....	23,684,150	352,806
,, powder	,,	2,594,016	1,094,931	.....	.....
Feathers and down	,,	2,202,688	730,892	758,821	124,454
Fruits and nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	,,	6,713,925	699,366	1,759,960	61,476
,, unshelled	,,	77,525	8,167	466,480	14,156
Walnuts, shelled	,,	943,967	178,343	79,925	7,220
,, unshelled	,,	95,447	12,223	473,584	27,039
Furs: Undressed					
Deer and doe	Pieces	165,391	416,772	344,070	194,397
Goat and kid	,,	1,364,387	9 991,276	3,253,663	1,175,825
Sheep and lamb	,,	1,000	48,116	36,777	30,022
Kolinsky	,,	.....	.....	13,610	13,101
Mink	,,	.....	.....	16,278	6,381
Squirrel	,,	9,143	15,778	43,567	30,095
Weasel	,,	99,899	669,401	823,344	366,842
Sable	,,	.....	3,148	.....	286
Gold Bars	Ounces	.....	.....	729,294	14,146,685
,, Coins	Pieces	.....	.....	.....	841,965
Household and Personal Effects		.....	38,308	.....	54,865
Human hair nets		.....	1,268,200	.....	1,352,148
Hats:					
Rush	Dozen	.....	19,652	59,640	18,1 9
Straw	,,	.....	99,900	2,006	2,388
Hides:					
Buffalo	Pieces	39,377	554,320	12,333	38,944
	Pounds	1,423,309		275,086	
Cow	Pieces	43,397	143,685	3,240	6,412
	Pounds	491,012		45,505	
Horse	Pieces	.....	.....	2,112	5,604
	Pounds	.....	.....	29,908	
Jadeware		.....	.....	.....	12,901
Lumber	B. M.	.....	.....	47,013	4,140
Mats, dogskin	Pieces	6,108	25,929	5,000	6,203
Metals:					
Tungsten ore	Pounds	109,067	16,241	893,760	62,970
Platinum	Ounces	.....	.....	160	15,000
Oil, wood	Pounds	713,250	326,259	336 438	26,985
Oak, board (Jap.)	Sup. ft.	.....	.....	37,441	2,783
Pig Iron	Tons	.....	.....	4,550	116,385
Paper (books)		.....	18,062	.....	9,270
Poultry, frozen etc.	Pounds	.....	.....	109,281	16,178
Porcelain		.....	.....	.....	38,971
Seeds:					
Linseed	Bushes	.....	.....	8,785	14,100
Sesame	Pounds	303,314	34,879	616,000	19,851
Silk & Manufactures thereof:					
Raw	Pounds	1,394,613	14,468,415	2,506,149	11,878,025
Wild	,,	322,369	1,704,326	279,974	687,760
Waste	,,	1,668,899	3,220,568	822,780	525,535
Piece Goods	,,	.....	46,248	.....	23,945
Pongees	,,	.....	436,620	.....	705,361
Embroideries	,,	.....	62,132	.....	5,998
Other silk manufactures		.....	19,355	.....	53,454
Tea	Pounds	5,322,411	1,519,752	5,726,062	696,405
Wool, Sheep's	,,	95,336	49,545	3,913,306	393,627
All other articles		.....	3,330,183	.....	40,079
	Total		$48,985,858		$37,198,285

To Philippine Islands

Articles	Value
Beans	852
Beef, frozen	1,240
Bean Cake	416
Books	1,048
Canned Goods (meat)	4,597
Cotton Piece Goods	106,735
Cotton Clothing	2,259
Electric Lamps	18,109
Eggs, fresh	5,119
Flour	245,319
Globe Light Lamps	821
Hams	74,880
Household and Personal Effects	944
Lard	74,880
Manila Cigarettes	5,041
Marcasites	1,577
Nankeens	7,986
Oil, Cotton seed	642
Piano	2,461
Pig Iron	6,118
Peanuts (shelled)	510
Perfumery, etc	675
Silk, Raw	8,508
Piece Goods	24,817
Manufactures	6,585
Towels	2,689
Tea	123
Typewriters	657
Vermicelli	855
Wine	23,632
White Bond Paper	1 857
Yellow Bean	1,751
All other articles	4,590
Total	$608,333

To Hawaii

Articles	Value
Books	400
Canned Goods	2,655
Carpets, wool	2,542
Eggs, fresh	6,708
Hams	1,447
Household and Personal effects	248
Incense stick	353
Pig Iron	17,540
Pongees	602
Peanuts (unshelled)	292
Rattan Ware	795
Tooth Powder	304
All other	2,291
Total	36,177

SUMMARY

To the United States	$37,198,285
To ths Philippine Islands	608,333
To the Hawaii	36,177

There were no declared

Exports to Porto Rico.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

A Pacific Conference.

From the Peking & Tientsin Times (British)

THE government of the United States has at last taken the lead in an effort to find a solution of the Far Eastern problem. President Harding, we are told, has invited the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference at Washington which will discuss, in the first place, the Far Eastern situation, and secondly, and arising therefrom, the limitation of armaments. China will be invited to participate in the discussion on Far Eastern questions. Although the initiative rests with President Harding, who will be entitled to the main credit if the proposed conference assembles, and produces satisfactory results, the part played by the British Dominions in bringing about the action of the United States government has been of no small importance. There has, it would seem, been a distinct conflict of opinion at the Imperial Conference regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The South African and Canadian Premiers were opposed to its renewal, the Australian and New Zealand Premiers, for reasons which have frequently been referred to in these columns, favored its renewal. But on one point all the Dominion Premiers were agreed: that the main consideration to be kept in view during the discussion of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty must be the relations of the British Empire with the United States. Not only were the British Premiers determined to resist any undertaking which

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might involve the British Empire in war with the United States on the side of Japan; they were equally determined that the new treaty should contain nothing that could cause friction, suspicion or misunderstanding between the two English-speaking peoples. This being so, one was justified in asking what legitimate object would be gained either by Great Britain or Japan, by the renewal of a treaty, the *raisons d'etre* of which had ceased to exist. If it were concerned with the Pacific there were other Powers, including America and France, whose interests in that ocean were hardly less important. If it concerned China there was always the insuperable objection that no amount of treaty-making could harmonize the policies of Great Britain and Japan in this country. The policy of Great Britain in China, ever since the Russo-Japanese war, has been almost identical with that of the United States; at any rate there has been no acute difference of opinion between the two nations over Far Eastern problems during that period. The policy of Japan, not only in China but throughout the Far East, on the other hand, has been far more aggressive than that of Russia or of Germany at the zenith of their power. And because we were allied with Japan, and found ourselves forced to ask her aid in the Great War, we were for all practical purposes estopped from effectively protesting against her actions. More than that, we shared, in the eyes of the Chinese, the opium attaching to Japanese aggression.

The nations most vitally interested in the Pacific at the moment are America, Great Britain, Japan China and Russia. Owing to internal dissensions and the lack of any real government. neither China nor Siberian Russia is in a position to safeguard its interests or to adopt a definite policy worthy of serious consideration. We have on the one hand; the Japanese militarists endeavoring to exploit to in full the weaknesses of China and of Siberian Russia, and on the other Britain and America, anxious that the independence and integrity of Siberia and China should be preserved, but the one bound by a treaty to Japan which prevents effective action and the other, up to the present, contenting itself with pious hopes and expressions of opinion which the Japanese have learnt by experience can safely be ignored. The American government has been kept fully informed of Japan's deeds in the Far East, and has from time to time mildly remonstrated. The British government from an erroneous sense of loyalty to an ally, that did not scruple even to attempt to coerce China into transferring to Japan rights definitely conceded to British interests many years ago, has wilfully closed its eyes to what has been happening in the Far East. The recent return, with an unjustifiably rude note, of Russian protests against Japan's actions in Siberia is a case in point. The charges contained in the Russian protest were, in view of all that has happened in Siberia, at least worthy of serious investigation. The British government contemptuously dismissed them without any inquiries into their reliability. No wonder that Japan's militarists feel that the sun is shining while they are engaged in haymaking.

China is to be represented at the proposed conference at Washington, but whether the views of the particular occidentalized diplomat selected as her delegate will carry any weight will depend upon the extent to which the delegates of other governments are informed regarding the realities of the situation. It is only proper that China's views—if she has any—should be presented. But it would be a mere travesty of international diplomacy to suggest that the present rotten and illegal government at Peking is capable of offering any suggestions of the least value to the delegates of other nations. If Britain and America are properly represented, by men who know the facts regarding the Far Eastern situation, China's interests will be well looked after. But it is earnestly to be hoped that the Washington conference will not be asked to waste its time on the discussion of what at the present time are purely imaginary grievances, such as consular jurisdiction, tariff restrictions, and the existence on Chinese soil of concessions under foreign municipal government. Not a single pledge that China's representatives could give in regard to any of these questions would be worth the paper it was written upon. The proper attitude for the Powers interested in the Far East to adopt towards China is that of a trustee towards an "infant" (we had almost written "lunatic" or "senile") ward. If all the concessions for which she asked at the Versailles Peace Conference were granted tomorrow, nothing short of foreign intervention could prevent the rascally militarists who now "control" Peking from reselling the nation's birthrights to alien bidders as fact as funds could be raised to purchase them. If any progress is to be made towards the solution of the Far Eastern problem, so far as China is concerned, she must be treated as an irresponsible and incapable infant, to whose babbling no serious attention is to be paid by those desirous of promoting her welfare.

France has already expressed her approval of the proposed conference. Great Britain, it goes without saying, will gladly participate. What of Japan? If gives her a unique opportunity of definitely breaking with the traditions and policies which have aroused the animosity of the Chinese, and the distrust of all other nations interested in the Far East. Will

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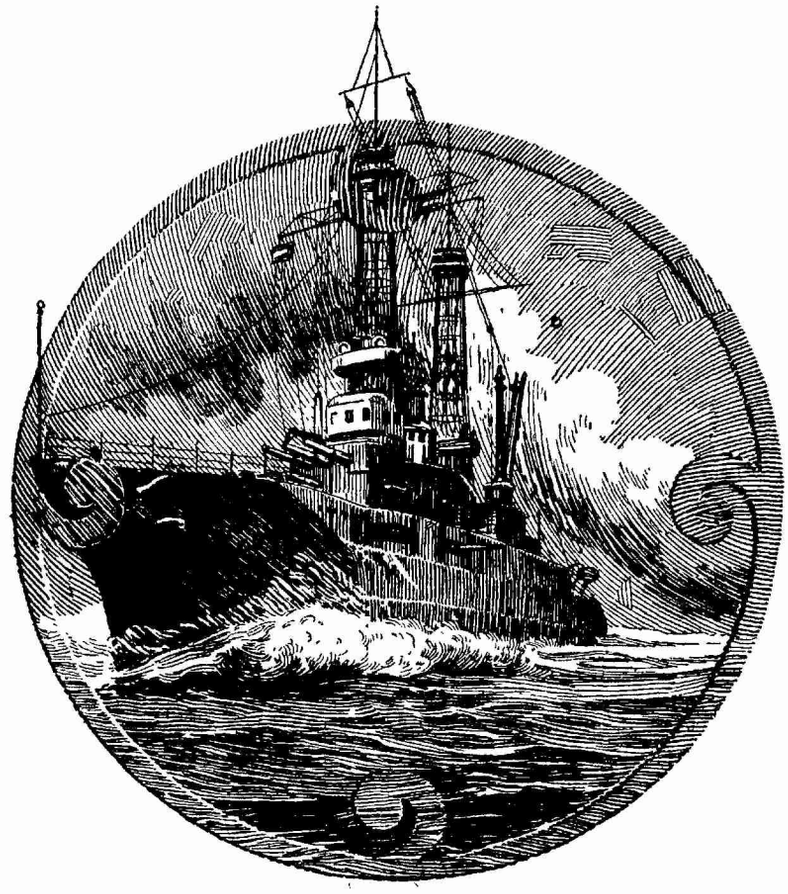
she seize this opportunity or repeat at Washington the futile diplomacy of Versailles? It is idle to deny that it will depend to a very large extent upon the attitude of the Japanese delegates—assuming, of course, that Japan participates in the conference—whether its decisions really furnish a solution of the problem of the Far East or whether it results only in pious expressions of opinion which lead nowhere, and serve no useful purpose whatsoever.

China to be Represented at Working Women's Congress

Miss Zung Wei Tsung

For the first time China will have a representative, even though unofficial at the International Working Women's Congress, which meets just before the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations. This parliament of women representing the hand-workers of the world was organized in October 1919, at Washington, D. C., and is to hold its second meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in October. The International Labor Conference convenes immediately following the women's meeting, and the delegates to the latter are privileged to attend the Labor Conference and present the recommendations resulting from their gathering, in order that the women's point of view may be given full consideration as the international working standards which are to be promoted by the League of Nations are set.

To this is important gathering of women Miss Zung Wei Tsung of the staff of the National Young Women's Christian Association will be sent, in response to an invitation extended to the women of China through the medium of the Y. W. C. A. When Miss Agatha Harrison, newly appointed national industrial secretary for the Y. W. C. A. of China was enroute from England to her new work, she visited the



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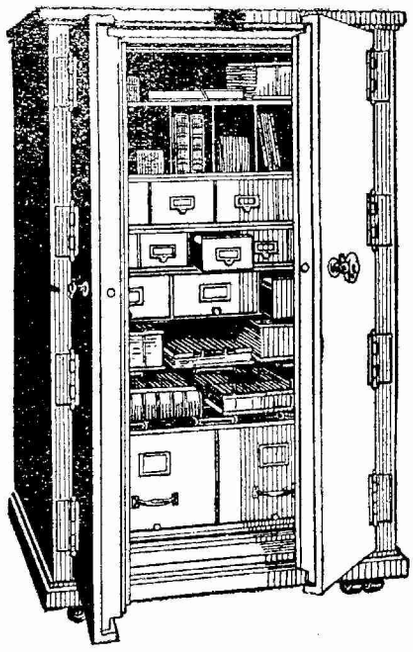

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United States of America, and while in Washington this spring was asked by the officers of the International Working Women's Congress to bring to China their urgent wish that this country might be represented at the congress next October. In the lack of the Peking government having taken any steps to send a representative to either conference, and in the absence of any organized industrial groups before whom to lay this appeal, it seemed necessary in view of the urgency of the matter, to lay it before the Young Women's Christian Association as one of the few organizations representing women in all parts of China. Various groups of people in Shanghai were called into consultation, and Miss Zung goes to Geneva with the cordial interest and endorsement of such groups as it was possible to reach in June when the matter was first brought before the association by Miss Harrison.

While Miss Zung will have no voting power at the congress, she will be welcomed as a fraternal delegate at all of its sessions and at the Labor Conference immediately following. Some of the principal matters to be considered at the women's congress are:—the question of a weekly rest day in commercial and industrial employment, the improvement of the working conditions of those engaged in agriculture, and a discussion of industrial progress in the light of the most recent developments in the present period of the reconstruction.

Miss Zung sails from Shanghai on August 1, by way of Suez, and enroute from and to Geneva will spend some time in England and America where she will be put in touch with industrial specialists in these two countries where the industrial problem is most acute. The industrial secretary of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A., from headquarters in London, is planning her schedule for her so that her contacts may be immediate and fruitful. Upon her return to this country in January she will have many important matters to report upon to those groups who are most directly in touch with the rapid development of modern industry in China today. Miss Zung is well qualified for this commission. She is a graduate of McTyeire School for Girls and of Smith College, one of the largest and most progressive of the women's colleges in America. Following her return to this country she joins the staff of the *Shun Pao*, as one of a very few Chinese women reporters. She is now on the staff of the publication department of the National Y. W. C. A., with headquarters in Shanghai. She has been actively connected with the principal organizations in the interests of Chinese women in Shanghai.

Ideally, the delegate to this congress should be a woman directly from the industrial ranks, but owing to the universal illiteracy of Chinese women of this class, it was not possible to find such a person. Miss Zung has for a long time been deeply interested in the industrial situation in China, and will be able upon her return to bring back to the women and girls directly concerned, the spirit and message of this very significant congress.

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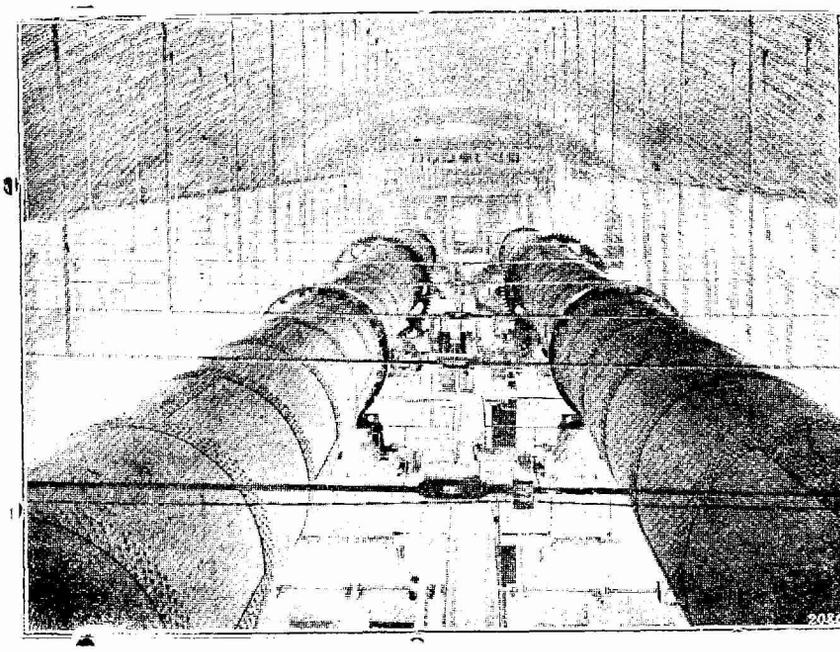

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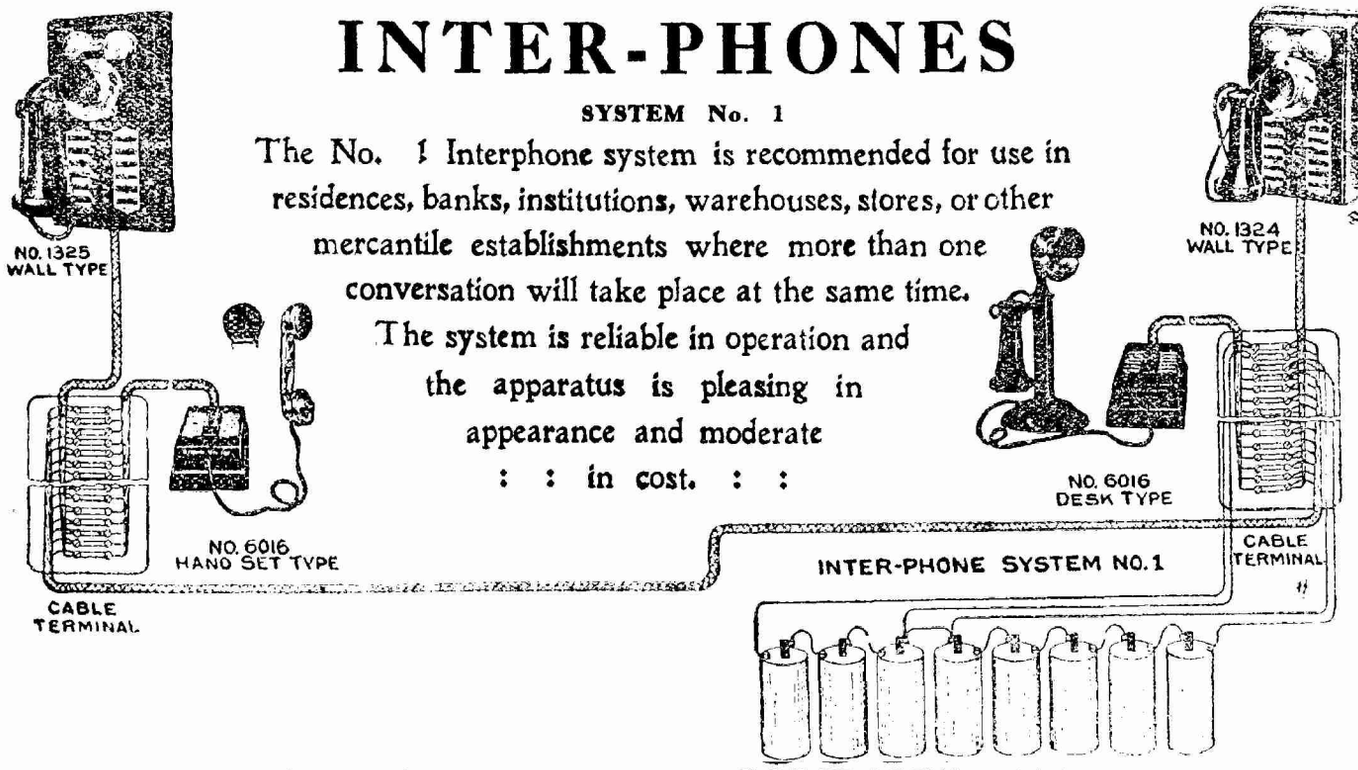

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Nanking University to Offer Commercial Course

In addition to the new and modernized scientific education in farming and forestry taught in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the University of Nanking will next fall add a department to be called the School of Commerce and Business Administration.

The new school is financially supported by the University of Nanking Alumni Association and by the Boston University Nanking Association. The former organization has subscribed more than $50,000 to erect a building for the new school through a financial campaign launched three years ago. The latter, organization in America, desiring to build up close friendly relationship between the two universities, similar to the activities of Yale in Changsha and Princeton in Peking, will finance Prof. C. E. Akerstrom as their representative in a chair of the new school.

The curriculum of the School of Commerce for the present is to be a four year's course: two years in the middle school beginning from the third and fourth years; and two years in the junior college. The course in the middle school aims to equip students to enter ordinary business occupations. The College of Business Administration aims to provide a broad and practical training for business and is intended to aid students in preparing for positions of commercial responsibilities. The Senior College of Commerce leading to the degree of Batchelor of Business Administration will be established in Shanghai later in cooperation with some of the other missionary colleges.

The proposed building to be erected soon is two-stories in height. Its basement will be used for type-writing and similar instruction. Classrooms will be located on the first floor. The second floor of the building will be devoted to recreation and social purposes. The building designed will be 125 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 36.4 feet in height.

At the University of Nanking Alumni Association meeting held on June 20, an executive board of managers for the school with a tenure of three years was elected, composed of: Chin Chi-ho, J. T. Hsi, and C. C. Chen, representing respectively the Hankow, Shanghai, and Nanking alumni associations of the university. Irving T. Hu is now the acting head of the new school.

Iting T. Wang.

New Industry for Nantungchow

The formation of the Jen Hu Antiseptic Guaze and Cotton Manufacturing Company with its factory located in Nantungchow, China's model city, is announced by the Nantungchow Chamber of Commerce. The company will manufacture surgical and pharmaceutical supplies and is the first venture of its kind in China.

An increasing demand for its products is being experienced from Shanghai and elsewhere, according to the report. The American Drug Company of Shanghai has been given a sole agency for certain territories for its manufactures. Being in the center of China's greatest cotton producing area the plant has no trouble in

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Entrance examinations for Yale Arts College and Hunan Yale Medical College, Changsha, will be held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, at 9 o'clock, Monday, August 8. Registrations will close on Saturday, August 6.

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U. S. Department of Commerce Establishes Office in Manila

A district office of the United States Department of Commerce has recently been established in Manila to effect a closer service between the Philippine Islands, and the United States. The new office will also co-operate closely with the commercial attaches in Japan, China, and trade commissioners generally throughout the Far East.

George L. Logan, former consul at Penang and more recently in charge of the Boston district office of the department, will be in charge of the Manila office. Mr. Logan passed through Shanghai recently enroute to his new post.

Men and Events

Dr. Emma S. Cooper, osteopath, with offices at 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai, is planning to depart on Saturday, July 30, for Mokansan, on a month's vacation. At the end of that time she will return to Shanghai and resume practice.

An attempt is being made to organize an alumni chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity in China by a group of its members living in the city of Shanghai. Members of the fraternity in China are asked to communicate with Don D. Patterson, in care of *The Weekly Review*, 113 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

George Woodruff, president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, is expected to arrive in Shanghai next month to study business and industrial conditions in China especially in relation to the opportunities now existing in the Far East for Illinois business men. He plans to spend three months in the Orient. Mr. Woodruff will make his headquarters in Shanghai and plans to visit all the chambers of commerce in China and Japan.

The supplement to the *North-China Desk Hong List* which appears each year in July is now on sale at the *North China Daily News* office, 2B Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The supplement contains the Shanghai Hong list and Who's Who corrected up-to-date and is to those who have occasion to use the Shanghai list quite indispensable. The list contains the Chinese festival and national holidays

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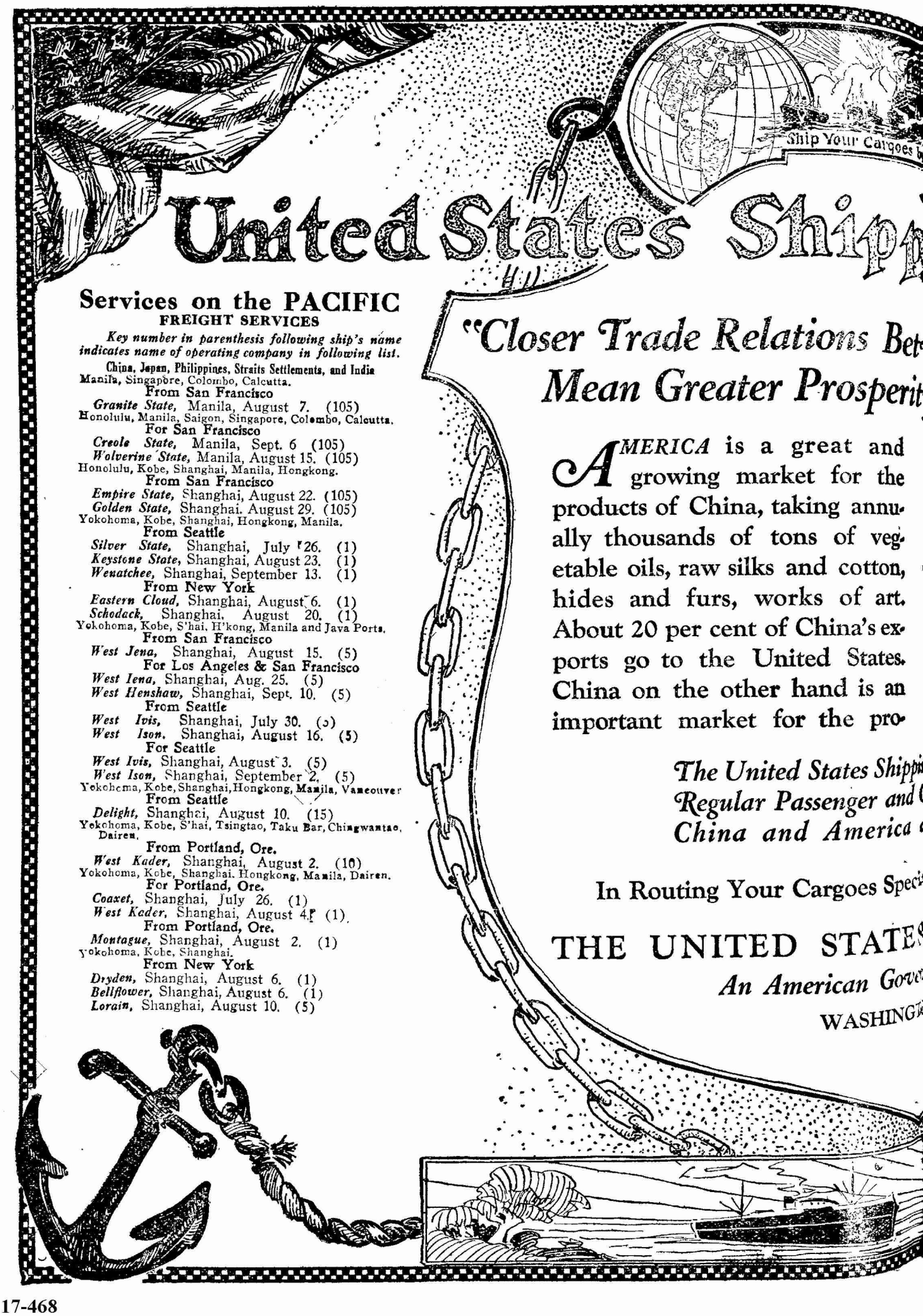
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Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco
Empire State, Shanghai, August 22. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai. August 29. (105)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle
Silver State, Shanghai, July 26. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

From New York
Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 6. (1)
Schodack, Shanghai, August 20. (1)
Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco
West Jena, Shanghai, August 15. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco
West Iena, Shanghai, Aug. 25. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 10. (5)

From Seattle
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West Ison. Shanghai, August 16. (5)

For Seattle
West Ivis, Shanghai, August 3. (5)
West Ison, Shanghai, September 2. (5)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

From Seattle
Delight, Shanghai, August 10. (15)
Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

From Portland, Ore.
West Kader, Shanghai, August 2. (10)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai. Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.
Coaxet, Shanghai, July 26. (1)
West Kader, Shanghai, August 4. (1)

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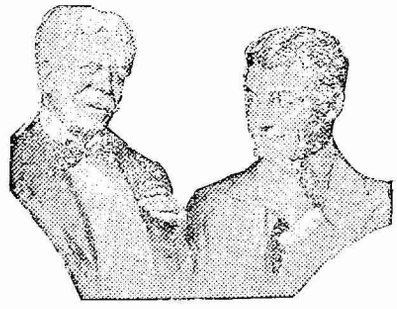

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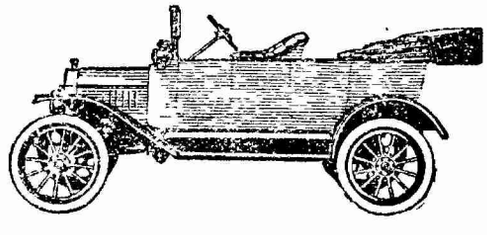

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and various calendars for 1921 and the tide table at Shanghai.

According to an announcement made in the *New York American* recently, the American stockholders and management of Pathe Exchange, Inc., one of the foremost distributors of films, have just acquired control of the $7,000,000 company from Pathe Cinema, Ltd., of Paris. This transaction means that hereafter the American stockholders of Pathe Exchange, Inc., will direct the policies of the organization and there will be a broadening of its activities.

An effort is now being made to reproduce the ailanthus tree or the Chinese "Tree of Heaven" into the rocky soil of Manhattan Island. This Chinese tree, with spreading branches and large leaves, resembling the ash tree, was once very prolific in New York but in rebuilding the city it died out. The argument used for the ailanthus is that it will grow whereever there is a handful of dirt, spring up from seed, cuttings or roots, and flourishes under conditions which would kill other trees.

Chase S. Osborn, Jr., editor and publisher of The *Fresno Herald*, and the *Fresno Republican*, of Fresno, California, was in Shanghai last week enroute to Manila, Hongkong and South China on a pleasure trip. Mr. Osborn is the son of Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan. He is combining a pleasure trip with investigation and is studying the political situation in the Far East and the possibilities of trade development between Western and Eastern peoples.

Among those arriving at Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Silver State* were the following: J. J. Gorman, general agent for the Admiral Line; George L. McCarthy, passenger agent for the Admiral Line and Mrs. McCarthy; and Samuel W. Glass, Alfred Young and Armstead Glass of the British-American Tobacco Company. The *s. s. Silver State*, which is the second of the larger U. S. Shipping Board boats on the Seattle-Orient run arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, July 26, on her first trip and made the voyage across in seventeen days from Seattle.

The German consulate at Shanghai was formally turned over to Dr. K. Schirmer, Consul-general for Germany, by S. K. Chen, representing the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on July 26. Reports from Tientsin and Hankow also indicate a similar action in those cities. The announcement has been made that Dr. A. Boye, now a secretary of state of Germany, has been appointed Minister to China and will arrive in October to officially assume his station at Peking. Dr. Boye was formerly in the consular service in Japan and China.

At the celebration of the birthday of the Rotary Club last Thursday, July 22, the announcement was made that an annual scholarship paying $500 at the Shanghai American School would be made by the Shanghai Rotary Club. Each member will make a contribution of Mex. $5, and the deficit will be made by an assessment later. The examinations will be made by W. W. Bartlett, principal of the school, whereby the candidate will be selected. At this meeting an address was given by E. S. Little, Australian Trade Commissioner, who spoke upon the need for a good understanding between the nations which have interests on the Pacific.

A conference of medical men from all countries is planned to be held in Peking during the dedication

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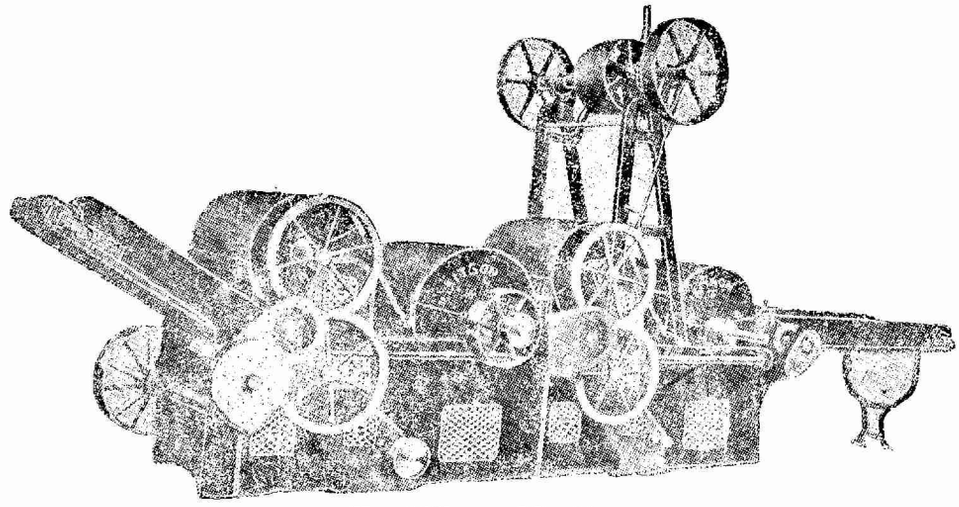

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Agents in China

of the buildings of the Rockefeller Foundation in September. The Rockefeller foundation which controls the Peking Union Medical College, has issued invitations to medical and scientific men in all countries with the idea of making the meeting international in character. Five scientists from the Philippines, all of whom are Americans with long experience in the islands and who are included in the invitation, are: Elmer D. Merrill and Dr. Frank G. Houghwout of the bureau of science; Dr. Wade of the college of medicine and surgery, U. P.; Major J. E. Ash of the United States Army; and Dr. Saleeby of St. Luke's Hospital.

News from North China

At the request of the American Charge d'Affairs in Peking, the Chinese government has given permission for the Palmers Circus to import four flying machines into China for exhibition purposes. Chinese aviation pupils at Nanyuan are looking forward with great pleasure to see aerial feats of American fliers in North China.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to London and chief delegate of China to the League of Nations Conference at Geneva, has cabled to the government at Peking urging that the sum of $300,000 be remitted to him at once because this is the amount of expenses of the League which has been apportioned to China as a member of the League.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications have rejected the request of the Chinese merchants along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway for the abrogation of the likin tax offices. The merchants concerned, especially the railway transportation companies, are planning to declare a strike and refuse to send merchandise along that line to Peking and other places.

Dr. H. von Borch, German representative in the Capital, has officially notified the Foreign Office that he has assumed his duty of German Charge d'Affaires and that from July 17, he has moved into the German Legation in the legation quarters. All the German Consulates in the various treaty ports in China have also been handed back to the Germans or are about to be handed back.

Lo Chung-chung, principal of the Higher Technical College at Tangshan, which has recently joined the Communications University, has applied to the Ministry of Communications for permission to send four graduates of his institution to the United States to continue their study. His application has been rejected because the Ministry of Communications does not have the needed funds for the purpose.

Wu Lai-hsi, former editor of the *Peking Daily News*, has gone into business as an art collector and vendor at 185 Hsin Kai Lu, Peking. He has sent out many invitations to his friends to attend the opening of "Peking Art Gallery," which is the official title of Mr. Wu's new enterprise. The gallery guarantees its wares to be of the periods stated, and accepts returns if they were found not to be genuine.

The Chinese Institute of Engineers at Peking has arranged a series of lectures to be given by Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, H. Wilmer, and M. Mesnager, three of the best

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known engineers of the world, who are now in China in connection with the Yellow River Bridge Commission. The lectures will be given at the Institute Building, 76 Pao Tze Chieh, West City. Dr. Waddell will deliver the first address on July 24. It is expected that various technical problems will be freely discussed.

The Hai Ho Conservancy Board of Tientsin invited the Civil Governor of Chihli, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the Police Commissioner, the Educational Commissioner, the Consuls of Tientsin and several members of the Chihli River Commission, to inspect the Hai Ho and the bar channel and a new dredger on Tuesday last. All of the guests invited accepted the invitation and went to Taku in the Hai Ho steamer *Ching Ling*, and returned by train in the afternoon.

Destroyer Division No. 26 of the Asiatic fleet of America; consisting of six of the largest and most modern destroyers, has arrived at Chinwangtao this week in order to give the men and officers leave. During the stay of the destroyers in Harbin, the men, according to the Chung Mei News Agency, will stay with the Marine Guard at Peking during the trip of sight-seeing. The ships in the division are the *Long*, *Hovey*, *Alden*, *Chandler*, *Broome* and *Southard*. The division is commanded by Commander C. M. Austin.

On account of the coming Pacific Conference to be held in Washington in November this year, both the President and the Prime Minister have issued a joint telegraphic appeal to the leaders of the south western provinces for the reunion of the country in which they stated that the government at Peking would meet them more than half way for the discussion of domestic peace conditions for the sake of the country and the people. They have invited prominent leaders in every walk of life to organize a society for the promotion of internal peace.

Chen Kung-yin a consular student in Cuba, disappeared mysteriously last month between his departure from the legation building and his arrival at the steamership on which he intended to return to China. On July 17, students of his own district studying at the Government College of Languages at Peking held a meeting in the Kweichow Guild and resolved to take measures to learn the truth regarding the fate of Mr. Chen, to invite Lin Hsing-kwei, the well-known lawyer, to take up the case and if sufficient evidence is procurred to bring a case against Wu Kueh-chow, Charge d'Affaires in Cuba, and to urge the government to appoint a delegation to Cuba to clear up the matter.

The regulations for the issue of the Tenth Year Domestic Loan were published in the *Government Gazette*, on July 20. The main provisions are that the loan amounts to $30,000,000, interest and will be at the rate of 8 percent to be paid on January 31, and July 31, each year, the period of the loan will be for twenty years, but repayment of the principle will begin in the tenth year of the loan by annual drawings, a special department to be called the domestic loan security bureau will be established in charge of the loan, the loan will be secured on the postal revenue of the Ministry of Communications—$400,000 per annum, on the stamp tax throughout the country; $1,200,000 annually from the first to the third years of the loan; $2,000,000 annually from the fourth to the tenth year of the loan; on goods taxation on the Tientsin-

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With regard to the statement issued by the British Foreign Office referring to the position of Bertram Lenox Simpson, Dr. Philip Tyau, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has informed the representative of the *Review* to the following effect:—"Mr. Simpson's present position is that of statistician to the President's Office of the Republc of China. He is, however, addressed as "*Ku Wen*," meaning adviser. During this summer he was entitled to a vacation and taking advantage of this he proposed to visit both America and Europe and asked what he could do for the Chinese government. He was, therefore, instructed to study and report on American and European opinion regarding China and her aspirations. Regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the Chinese government is not yet fully informed of what he has said before the public, but his opposition, to it, which is of ancient date, is in line with the views of the government and the sentiments of the entire people of China."

Peking, July 23, 1920.

News from Central China

The Wuhan Students Federation of Hankow decided to launch a second protest and appeal to the Legations at Peking against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact. The resolution was carried through at a meeting specially held for the purpose.

The entrance examination for the Central China division of the Communications University was held in Hankow at the Y. M. C. A. this week, when more than a hundred students from inland provinces applied for admission to the colleges of Shanghai, Tangshan and Peking.

Shanghai painters in Hankow belonging to the Ningpo Guild have gone on strike for an additional increase of twenty cents in their daily wages. At present they are paid sixty cents per working day, and their employers refuse to give more despite their urgent demand.

Under the pretext of giving Chinese soldiers more discipline and better training, General Wang Chan-yuan is planning to establish a Military Training School in Wuchang. The school will comprise three grades ranging from primary lessons for illiterate soldiers to a military academy.

The authorities of Wuchang have issued orders to local police and other officials prohibiting the selling of women and girls into slavery and to questionable houses. Hankow and Wuchang are now found to be a great selling depot owing to their easy accessibility to other centers both by rail and water.

The efforts of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, Chen Kai, to settle locally the dispute regarding extension of the Japanese Concession of Hankow, have failed to bring the matter to a conclusion. Mr. Chen has referred the negotiations to the Foreign Ministry at Peking for settlement.

Members of the Hankow Chinese Bankers Association announce that three-fourths of the Hankow notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have already been cashed in Hankow. The cashing for the remainder will be limited to August 11, after which the Chinese banks will no longer cash them.

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New troops recently recruited from Honan, Shantung and Chihli by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan are arriving here this week to replace the ranks left vacant by mutineers of Ichang and Wuchang. General Tsao Kun of Chihli has telegraphed the Peking government protesting against Tuchun Wang's new enlistments.

Liu Hsien-tse, former Military Governor of Kweichow, is visiting this center and has had several conferences with Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang. He is now attempting to regain his lost power and prestige in Kweichow, and expects to leave here soon for Hunan before proceeding to Kweichow.

The administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to pay $15,000 to the Government Teachers College of Wuchang, which has been wrecked for several months on account of shortage of funds from Peking. The Telegraph Administration of Hankow has also been asked to help in the matter.

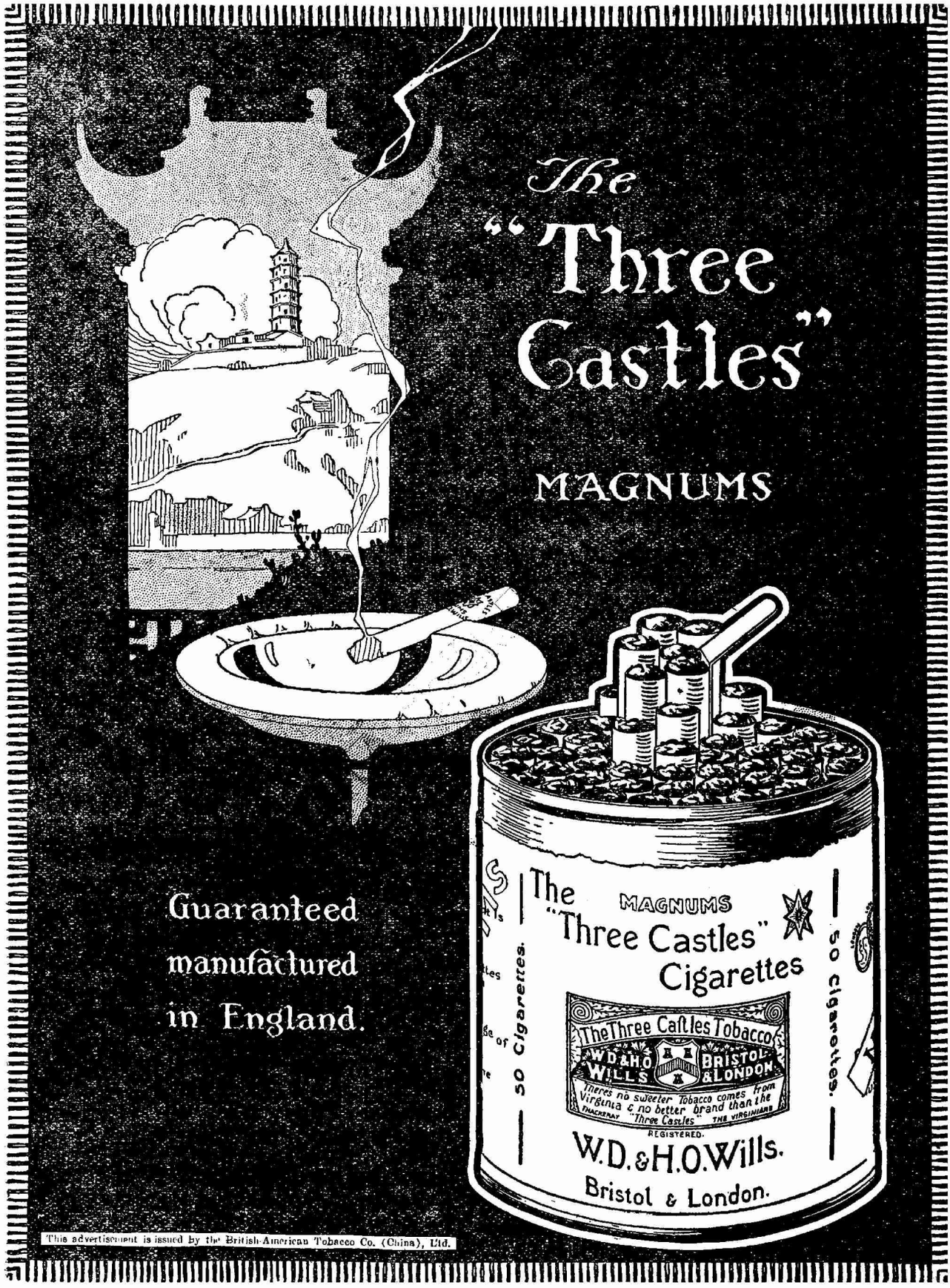
The governors of Wuchang have requested the Peking authorities for permission to appropriate the fund raised for relieving the famine of northern provinces from communications surcharges to relieve the present stress of sufferers of Ichang and Wuchang who were looted by muitneers in June. All surcharges on post, telegraphs, railways and steamships in Hupeh will be retained for mutiny relief in Wuchang and Ichang where the call is urgent.

General Lin Hu, representing Kwangsi province, has been here for about a week, and is now visiting Changsha. He is trying to get the support of Hupeh and Hunan in the present Kwangsi-Kwangtung fight. Tuchun Wang expressed his regret for inability to help owing to the exhausted state of resources of Hupeh after the mutinies. Lin Hu is now pursuading General Chao of Hunan to remain neutral in the struggle of the Two Kwangs.

The workmen of the Cloths, Hemp, Silk and Yarn Factories, Ltd, of Wuchang went on strike as a result of their demand for more liberal bonus out of the profits of the factories being refused by their general manager. They threatened to smash all the machines of the factories. Police were called in to help maintain order and preserve machines, pending the negotiations. Now the strikers have agreed to resume work, having been granted the special summer allowance.

The dikes along the Han River, an inland artery of trade entering the Yangtze at Hankow, are now filled almost to the brim by water of the previous season. Many of the bordering districts are on the verge of overflowing, though in other sections the water is gradually subsiding. The recent report indicates a large break occurred near Shayang, where Tienmen and Hanchuan are flooded. If flood continues in other sections of the Han River, the coming crops will suffer materially.

The movement by natives of Hupeh to oust Tuchun Wang is still alive. It is reliably reported that all former Hupeh troops in Hunan are moving toward Yochow in the direction of Wuchang where Tuchun Wang is marching two of his regiments up to Yochow as a counter movement against any possible attack from Hunan. Tuchun Wang has already paid General Chao af Hunan $200,000, and another $500,000 has been promised to be paid in five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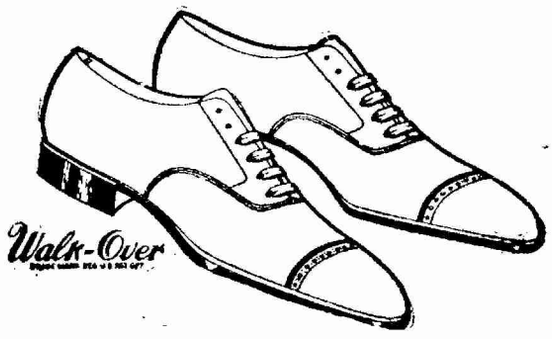

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installments. In consideration of these gifts, Chao promised not to attack Wang himself.

The returns of the Hankow Customs during the first two quarters of 1921 show a sharp decrease of Tls. 31,356,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1920. The item of imported goods shows a decrease of Tls. 147,297,306, but exports of Chinese produce realized an increase of Tls. 137,287,767. The re-exports of the latter, however, decreased by Tls. 20,963,633, which is probably due to unsettled conditions and political disturbances in the central provinces during the past half year. Foreign shipping revenues decreased by Tls. 4,498,700, but those from Chinese shipping excels last year's record by Tls. 755,100.

The recent rise in exchange has brought export business in general to a standstill. While a fair demand from Europe exists for wood oil, America shows very little, if any, interest in local export produce at present, although fairly large shipments of goatskins and wood oil were made to America at the beginning of July. The piece goods market in Hankow is brightening up, but conditions do not warrent much optimism, the market being likely to be disturbed or stagnated by some new political movements of militarists in the central provinces. For sometime, dealers have been keen buyers of stocks at increasing rates and a number of sales are reported. The market for cotton yarn continues dull, but is likely to firm up.

Representatives of the Students Union of Changsha recently called on the American, Japanese and British Consuls at Changsha to present China's objections to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The American Consul informed the students that as the matter concerns Japan and Britain, America is a mere spectator in the matter. The Japanese Consul said that the matter concerns the policy of the Japanese government, and therefore it is not within his province to interfere. The British Consul, however, refused to see the students on the ground that it is not their business to interfere in an international question. Later, the British Consul wrote a letter to the Changsha Students' Union suggesting that they should not waste their time in meddling in international questions, adding that the best way to spend their time is to study useful books so as to prepare themselves for future service to China.

Hankow, July 23, 1921.

News from South China

Canton opinion believes that Peking will soon fall, but whether or not Canton may lead the Republic depends much more on something else than the simple suppression of militarism in this part of the country.

It will not be long when the people of the whole Chinese Republic have to decide in whom it will trust, Canton or Peking, Dr. Sun Yat-sen or Hsu Shih-chang, Chang Tso-lin or Lu Yung-ting on one side, or Dr. Sun with others, for the rest.

The end of the Lu Yung-ting power in the Southwest will mean the uprising of the Cantonese under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Peking government will only have the backing of Tuchun Chang Tso-lin. What the Anfu militarists under Tuan Chi-jui and the Chinputang, under Hsiung Hsi-ling and others, will do will greatly affect the situation.

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

That Kwangtung or the Constitutionalist government will finally win out, no one will question, because of the better physical position and greater resources of this province. Kwangsi cannot reach out for aid with an enemy around her; and the Cantonese are able to import supplies from outside from the arsenals and other factories they at present aside possess.

The purpose of the war on the part of Kwangsi is to assist Peking to make its unification mandate effective and to enable Lu Yung-ting to remain in power in the Southwest by allying with Chang Tso-lin of the North. Kwangtung takes up arms against Kwangsi in order to end militarism in the Southwest, preserve first the union of the South-western Provinces, and finally oust the Peking government.

The success of Kwangtung in arms over Kwangsi will bring new developments into the political situation of China. It has already forced Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hunan to respect Dr. Sun Yat-sen as their President and induced Szechuen to return to the fold of he Southwest. It has made it necessary and advisable for the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien to declare to Kwangtung that they would not comply with the Peking order to render aid to Kwangsi. Representatives from the Yangtze provinces, including Shek Siao-Chuan, a delegate from Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang, have assured the Canton leaders of their friendship, since their visit and conference in the Southern capital. That Canton is safe from unfriendly actions from the Yangtze provinces may be assured.

The Constitutionalist government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen has long decided to oust Lu Yung-ting and his fellow militarists from the South-west but did not act until the Kwangsi warlord fired the first shot. The militarists were not unaware of this and thought that they would have the advantage by making the first blow. The plan of action on the part of the Kwangsi-ites was to invade the northern section of Kwangtung by way of Linshan, and the southwestern territory through Lingshan so as to take the Kaochow, Luichow, Limchow, and Yamchow districts and procure an outlet to the sea; and to check the advance of the Cantonese from the West River by stationing a heavy force in Wuchow. The Kwangsi-ites have failed in their Linshan campaign and the northern section of Kwangtung is now free of the enemy. They are now most active in the southwestern districts of Kwangtung, holding Pakhoi, one of the principal seaports of this province. The Cantonese have been successful in the West River attack. Aside from taking Wuchow, they have penetrated into Kwangsi interior, now aiming at Nanning and Kweilin, the new and the old capital respectively, with the aid of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hunan forces recently ordered out by President Sun Yat-sen.

A month has gone since the commencement of actual warfare between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, two neighboring provinces of the Republic of China, which were one time leading powers in the Constitutionalist movement against Peking corruption and northern militarism. The Southwestern Provinces separated from Peking the summer of 1917 as a protest against the illegal dissolution of the National Assembly and the attempt of Chang Hsun and other monarchists to restore the boy emperor to power. The Kwangsi-ites, including Lu Yung-ting and Tsen Chun-hsuan, who were one time the dominating figures in Kwangtung

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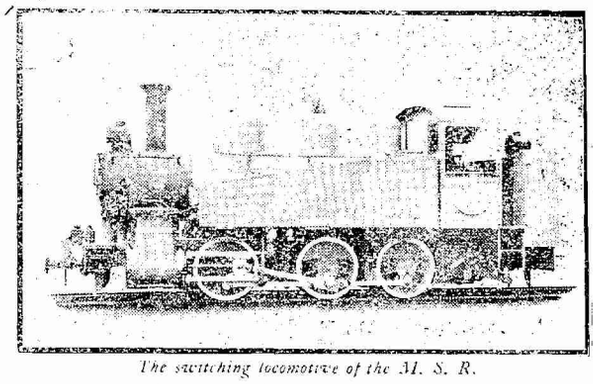
and Kwangsi, agreed to cancel the independence of the South-western Provinces by abolishing the Military government in 1920, in spite of protest from Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others who were responsible for the calling of the Chinese Parliament to hold its sessions in Canton and the establishment of the Military government. Dr. Sun and his followers succeeded in October last driving all Kwangsi influence from Kwangtung. Some pro-Kwangsi politicians and Lu Yung-ting wish to return to power in Canton and declared war against Kwangtung June 14, nominally in compliance with a mandate issued by the Peking government to overthow Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has since May 9, been inaugurated as the constitutional president of the Republic of China in opposition to Hsu Shih-chang of Peking, whom the Southwest has been calling bogus and illegal.

Canton, July 15, 1921.

American Locomotives for Malay States Railways

During the four years of the war with Germany, the Federated Malay States Railways deferred placing even the most urgent and essential orders for locomotives and rolling stock because of the ernomous demand for them by the Allied governments for military transportation purposes. However, at the termination of the war these railways had so considerably expanded during that period and had so greatly increased their passenger and freight traffic that they were compelled to secure as much additional power as possible with a minimum delay.



The switching locomotive of the M. S. R.

The Federated Malay States Railways own and operate over 1,000 miles of meter gauge track. The main line runs practically the length of the Malay Peninsula, connecting Bangkok and Singapore. From this main line are various other smaller branch lines for local passenger and freight service. Their motive power consists of 202 steam locomotives of various types with their tenders; 560 coaches are used for the accomodation of passengers. The railways employ for the handling of freight, 4,154 cars; in addition to this, they operate a marine service which consists of steamboats, tugs and ferries. This service is accomodated by the railways' own harbors, docks and wharves.

As the traffic on these railways so materially augmented during and after the war, they placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for twelve "Pacific" type locomotives for combined passenger and freight service. These engines were built in 1919 and delivered to the Federated Malay States Railways at Port Swettenham. They had 17" cylinders with a 24

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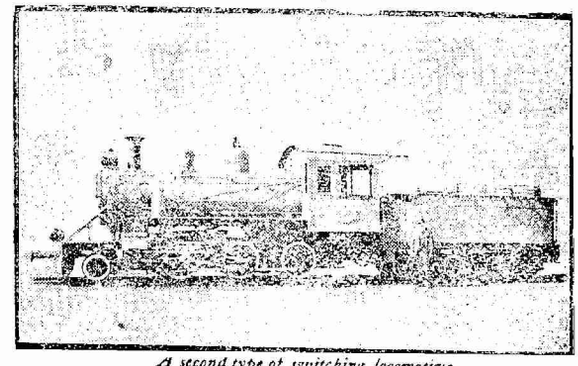
THE WEEKLY REVIEW

stroke operated by 8" piston valve and actuated by Walschaert valve gear. They were equipped with American design superheaters and weighed 177,600 lbs., including the tender fully loaded.

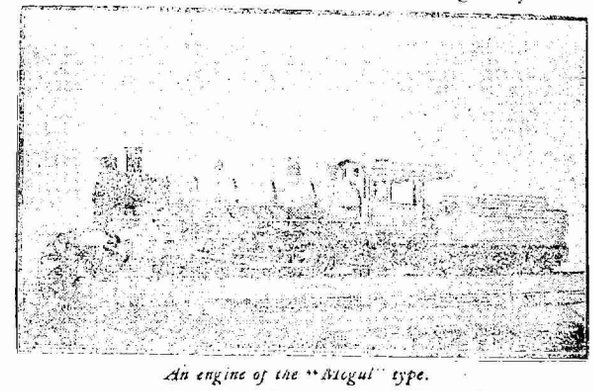


A second type of switching locomotive.

These Baldwin engines, which were the first American locomotives to be placed in service in the Malay States, gave such satisfaction that in September, 1920, the railways supplemented their previous order by twenty more engines of two distinct types. This order consisted of ten "Mogul" (2-6-0) type locomotives for freight service and ten six-coupled side tank locomotives (0-6-0) for shunting and general freight service.

After having been inspected by a representative of Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, the engines, which were built in the Philadelphia and Eddystone plants of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in fifty-eight working days were shipped aboard the steamer, *Celtic Prince*, April 23, 1921, to be delivered at Port Swettenham, Malay Peninsula.

The contract for the twenty engines mentioned was given to the Baldwin Locomotive Works on account of the rapid delivery which it was possible for this company to make and also because of the excellent service rendered by the previous order of twelve "Pacific" type engines. Due to existing conditions in England and based on statistics obtained from recent deliveries made by English manufacturers, it would appear that the delay between receipt of an order and the actual date of delivery is of considerable length. The Baldwin Locomotive Works were able to make an almost immediate delivery of the locomotives when the Federated Malay States Railways were so greatly in need.



An engine of the "Mogul" type.

The engines are of the most up-to-date type and have open bar frames of the best cast steel. They are equipped with American outside equalized steam brakes applied to all the driving wheels and with automatic vacuum brakes applied to all the tender wheels with train connections at the front of engine and at the back of tender. These are designed to interchange and operate with the railways' standard Gresham and Craven system. Hand brakes are applied on all tender

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wheels. In addition to the vacuum brakes, an independent engineer's valve is mounted in the cab to operate the steam driving wheel brakes.

These engines were designed to operate on rails of 3'3/8" gauge, 2 12/percent gradient, and over curves of a radius of 16 degrees. Their specifications are listed below:

CLASS 2-6-0	
Gauge	3'3 3/4"
Cylinders	14" x 18"
Valves	Balanced
BOILER	
Type	Straight
Diameter	52"
Thickness of barrel sheets	1/2"
Working pressure	160
Fuel	Coal & Wood
FIREBOX	
Material	Steel
Staying	Radial
Length	69 3/16"
Width	27 1/4"
Depth, front	53"
,, back	51 1/2"
Thickness of sheets, sides	3/8"
,, ,, ,, back	5/16"
,, ,, ,, crown	3/8"
,, ,, ,, tube	1/2"
WATER SPACE	
Front	3 1/2"
Sides	2 1/2"
Back	2 1/2"
TUBES	
Diameter	2"
Material	Steel
Thickness	12 W. G
Number	153
Length	8'6"
HEATING SURFACE	
Firebox	88 sq. ft.
Tubes	674 sq. ft.
Total	762 sq. ft.
Total area	13.1
DRIVING WHEELS	
Diameter, outside	37"
,, center	31 1/2"
Journals, main	6" x 7"
,, other	6" x 7"
ENGINE TRUCK WHEELS	
Diameter, front	24"
Journals	4" x 6"
WHEELBASE	
Driving	9'8"
Rigid	9'8"
Total engine	15'11"
Total engine and tender	39'3"
WEIGHT	
On driving wheelt	52,000 lbs.
On truck, front	10,000 ,,
Total engine	62,000 ,,
Total engine & tender	109,000 ,,
TENDER	
Wheels, number	Eight
,, diameter	24"
Journals	3 3/4"
Tank capacity	2200 U. S. Gal.
Fuel ,,	2 cords
Service	Passenger & Freight
CLASS 0-6-0	
Gauge	3'3 3/8"
Cylinders	16" x 20"
Valves	Balanced
BOILER	
Type	Straight Top
Diameter	44"
Thickness of barrel sheets	7/16"
Working pressure	180 lbs.
Fuel	soft coal
FIREBOX	
Material	Steel
Staying	Radial
Length	64 3/16"
Width	27"
Length, front	41 3/4"
,, back	40 3/8"
Thickness of sheets, sides	3/8"
,, ,, ,, back	5/16"
,, ,, ,, crown	3/8"
,, ,, ,, tube	1/2"

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Front	3 1/2"
Sides	2 1/2"
Back	2 1/2"
TUBES	
Diameter	2"
Material	Steel
Thickness	12 W. G.
Number	103
Length	9'4"
HEATING SURFACE	
Firebox	59 sq. ft.
Tubes	499 sq. ft.
Total	558 sq. ft.
Grate area	12 sq. ft.
DRIVING WHEELS	
Diameter, outside	42"
,, center	36 1/2"
Journals, main	7" x 7"
,, other	7" x 7"
WHEELBASE	
Driving	10'0"
Rigid	10'0"
Total	10'0"
WEIGHT	
On driving wheels	78,000 lbs.
Total engine	78,000 ,,
Tank Capacity (side)	1200 U. S. Gal.
Fuel	2 tons
Service	Switching

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 21. Depositors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine oppose move of institution in Shanghai to collect commissions on exchange contracts.

July 22. Chinese Foreign Ministry informed by note from Far Eastern Republic that invasion of China will be necessary unless machinations of Semeneoff and Ungern in this country are stopped.

July 25. General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kuangsi, resigns as his troops are defeated by Cantonese.——Floods reported at Ichang and also in Yellow River region.——Hankow report says Hunan and Hupeh are preparing for civil war.

July 26. Hankow report says Wu Pei-fu has whip-hand in Hunan and Hupeh.

July 27. Wu Pei-fu urged to join Hupeh troops as conflict between two provinces begins.

JAPAN

July 24. Tokio dispatch says Japan will probably accept invitation to Disarmament Conference definitely within a few weeks.

GENERAL

July 21. *London Daily Mail* says Lloyd George will go to Disarmament Conference.—— Outlook for settlement of Irish question said to be growing darker.——German press incensed over French attitude towards Silesia.——President Harding to have Senate share responsibility in approaching conference.

July 22. Lloyd George consults King regarding Irish question.——Lord Curzon takes stand that Silesia is fully protected in reply to French representation.——Greeks successful in recent operations against Turkey.

July 24. De Valeria declares in Dublin that action is only way to Irish freedom.——Confusing Washington dispatch reports attempt to settle Japanese-U. S. differences before meeting of Pacific Conference.——France emphatically urges Allies to protect Upper Silesia.

July 25. Washington report says preparations will be made for conference immediately unless checked by attitude of Japan.——Lord Northcliffe visits United States.

July 26. Great Britain and France near agreement over Silesian problems.——Greeks routed by Turks in counter attack.——Preliminary report Wood-Forbes mission, it is said will urge retention of the Philippines.

July 27. French President declares his nation to be a menace to no one.——British stand firm on Silesian intention.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—In-so-far as price changes are concerned, the cotton market has been rather inactive during the past week, with the close last night showing a net decline of seven mace. The activity has been entirely in the "Exchanges" and principally of trying to guess what the local speculators intend doing, of course, with the usual conflicting crop news in evidence.

Aside from the local speculative features, the chief development of the week has been the favorable weather for the growing crop in the Kiangsu, Chekiang, Chihli and Shantung provinces and along a major portion of the Yangtse Valley. The situation in the drowned-out portion of Honan is probably not of much consequence, and in our opinion it is only wild rumors circulated by speculators.

On the whole, therefore, we cannot share the feeling of anxiety over the possibility of any scarcity of Cotton. Rather than expecting a scramble for the Crop, we think the question is more likely to be as to how large a surplus will have to be carried by the mills into next season. Unless the outlook should change materially, we see no reason for a permanent improvement, and while it may take a little time before the tide will turn, we would advise taking advantage of the strong market to sell.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping very firm, with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of four taels from last week's level has been attained, market closing steady. Deliveries are as healthy as ever, in fact, phenomenal for this time of the year. Some 5-6,000 bales new orders being booked direct with the mills. From the foregoing position, we still maintain that the outlook of the China mills is all that could be desired.

Liverpool, July 19, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot	.....	8.32	Pence
" " "	October.....	8.70	"
" " "	January	8.79	"

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, July 21, 1921.

New York Market:—

October	.....12.88	Cents
December	.....13.25	"
March	.....13.54	"
Spot	.....12.85	"

Market :—*Steady.*

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CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

17-492

Bombay, July 21, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August..Rps. 350 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ... „ 290 „ „
Fine Oomra, July ..... „ 342 „ „
Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 28.20
Shanghai ..... „ 27.00
„ M-ginned, ... „ 27.00
Taichong ..... „ 27.50
Tone of the Market:—*Firm.*

American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, July 25, 1921:

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	91.50
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	98.40
American Tel. and Tel. Con.		6's	1925	100
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	104⅜
New York City		4½%	1965	89½
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common				12
Pacific Development Corp. Stock				9

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: The American market continues quiet for all sorts.

A good business has been done with Europe in Yellow Silk.

10	B/s	Meinchow	Steam Filature	Peony	—	No. 1 Tls. 975
10	„	„	„ „	Stork		1 „ 900
10	„	„	„ „	Cloud & Stork	12/14	1 „ 900
30	„	„	„ „	Peony		1 „ 980
10	„	„	„ „	Flying Horse		1 „ 975
10	„	„	„ „	Gold Lion		1 „ 900
30	„	Meinchow	Rereeled	8 Dragon		1 „ 815
10	„	Shantung	Steam Filature	Double Lion		1-2 „ 950
10	„	„	„ „	Man Dragon	13/'15	2 „ 1870
10	„	Steam	Filature	Rayon d'or	11/13	X. 1 Tls. 1200
10	„	„	„	Comet	13/15	X. 1 „ 1000
20	„	„	„	Double Phoenix	13/15	X. 1 „ 1040
20	„	„	„	Kangaroo	13/15	X. 1 „ 1005
15	„	„	„	Double Lion Stork	11/13	X. 3 „ 970
10	„	„	„	Skating	20/22	X. 1 „ 1100
20	„	„	„	Skating		No. 2 „ 970
25	„	Tsatlee	New Style	Gold Bird		1 „ 900
55	„	Yellow		Suchon		„ 380
25	„	„		Kobun		„ 485
30	„	„		Meinchow		„ 500
10	„	Tussah	Market Chops	Mandarin		No. 1 „ 530
5	„	„	„ „	Rose		1 „ 530
15	„	„	„ „	Gold Bird		1 „ 540
8	„	„	„ „	Gold Flying Fish		1 „ 552

Yokohama: Market is reported quiet and very little doing.

Shinshiu No. 1 superior is quoted at Yen 1460.

The Imperial Silk Company

The Imperial Silk Company it is said will hold a regular general meeting of shareholders in Yokohama on the 26th inst. It is understood that the company's purchases of raw silk totalled 72,660 boxes, or 4,237,618 "kin" valued at 64,981,041 yen, which works out at 1,600 yen per 100 kin on the basis of calculation of 1,500 yen per bale of First No. 1. These purchases will be sold at a time, when the market price stands at over 1,650 yen on an average, (which consists of the above cost plus the business expenses, storage etc.) and when such selling is considered not to affect the market. As 50 percent of the purchases are not dried and cannot therefore be so long preserved, however, they will perhaps be exchanged with new silk,

here is a chance to dispose of them on the market, in one or two months.

The Positive Weight of Raw Silk

With regard to the question of the conditioned of raw silk, it is reported that an understanding been obtained from the Departments of Finance and Agriculture and Commerce upon their visits by the ve committee, and the necessary expenditure for realization of the question will perhaps be submitted next session of the Imperial Diet for approval.

The Crop of Cocoons

Silkworms have begun to be kept for the er-autumn season. For the spring season, the gathering of cocoons in Japan amounted to about 5,000 "koku", which is only 2 percent, under ield for the same season of 1920 as against a decrease expected previously. Yet the price has beyond the original calculation, yielding nearly as profits to the producers as that gained during the prosperous period of 1918. The sericulturists naturally in high spirits and hoping similarly good during the summer-autumn season. Moreover, ery leaves are very well supplied in every seri- center. Consequently, the amount of silkworm gathered for the present season seems to have been increased over the usual volume. This amount thering does not necessarily furnish a measurement the proportionate growth of cocoon production, for ture condition of silk price and of weather often to the throwing away of a part of the worms. the existing conditions, it may be supposed, ever, that the output of cocoons for this summer- season will show an increase of 20 percent over gure for the same period of 1920. Too much been paid by reelers for the spring crop, and if the er-autumn crop declines in price through its duct production, that would please them as balanc- the cost, although that is feared to depress the price raw silk.

Shipments.

Season 1921-1922	(July 1	—July 8)	7900
" 1920-1921	("	)	3000
" 1919-1920	("	)	3300

Canton, July 21, 1921.

Our market has been verp erratic during the last ght and is best illustrated by the quotations given which constitute the highest level for this year, having dropped to G. $5.60 and 5.20 respectively the first days of July. Transactions have been fined to only a couple of houses and amounted to 1,500 to 2,000 bales, but in view of the total ck of any stocks and the quite substantial com- ments for July/August delivery (and some September) Chinese have been selling only reluctantly.

Lyons have come a little more in line with local s and a few contracts have been placed for August delivery.

Thanks to the excellent weather during the last 10 , it is likely that this year's 4th crop will beat all ous records and it is expected that the quality will full satisfaction. The present estimates run m 10,000 to 12,000 bales.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922	(May 1	—July 15)	15,000
" 1920-1921	("	)	10.300
" 1919-1920	("	)	16,200

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 27th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 38¾ shows a rise of 1⅜d during the week. Our rate for T/T on London followed with a rise of ¼d. to 3/8d., but remained at this rate as advices from London quote the market uncertain. Locally the demand for cash has continued and premia at 2d. over official quotations has been offered. To-day our exchange market is easier and at the close showed a weak tendency. This is probably in view of the absence of adequate cover in the form of export paper.

Unless there is an improvement in this respect it does not appear likely that our rates can be maintained on the present comparatively high levels for a period longer than the tightness of money in certain quarters for certain early deliveries continues, as a good demand for Gold T/T in connection with imports is reported.

With regard to local stocks of silver, it is difficult to arrive at an exact figure, but from inquiries made we gather that.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 50,470,000 an increase of Tls. 1,490,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,250,000 an increase of $ 1,220 000.
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 50,090,000, as against Tls. 51,250,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for June	Thurs. July 21	Friday July 22	Sat. July 23	Mon. July 25	Tuesday July 26	Wed. July 27
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.020	3/7⅛	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/7⅜	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/8	3/8⅛	3/8⅛	3/8⅛	3/8⅛	3/8⅛
T/T India	258 980	283	286	286	286	286	286
T/T France	782.600	850	850	850	850	850	850
T/T N. Y.	63.160	65	65¼	66	65¾	65⅛	65⅛
T/T H'kong	75.660	73½	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	74.910	73½	73	73	73	73⅛	73⅛
T/T Batavia	196.140	212½	213½	214	214½	214⅛	214⅛
T/T Straits	69.920	64½	63½	63½	63½	63⅛	63⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/7.020	3/10½	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11	3/11
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/11	3/11½	3/11½	3/11⅛	3/11⅛	3/11⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	3/8.270	3/11¾	4/6¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼	4/0¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	882.600	950	950	950	950	950	950
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.160	72	72⅜	73	72¾	72½	72⅜
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72⅜	73⅛	73¾	73⅛	73⅛	73¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 21	July 22	July 23	July 25	July 26	July 27
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	37	38	38	38	38⅜	38⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $ 59⅝ Tls. 347.20	G. $ 60⅛ Tls. 349.50	G. $ 60⅛ Tls. 349.20	G. $ 60¼ Tls. 347.30	G. $ 61⅛ Tls. 347.20	G. $ 61¼ Tls. 347.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71 925	71.8875	71 825	71.925	72.175	72.225
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	5½ %	London on Paris	1/1 46.25½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany T/T	285
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 4½%	New York on London T/T	357⅜
" "	4 m/s. 4½%	Bombay on London T/T	1/3¾
" "	6 m/s. 4¾%	Hongkong on " T/T	2/9½
		Yokohama " " T/T	2/8⅜

New Books and Publications

Interpreting Japan

What Shall I Think of Japan, by George Gleason. The Macmillan Company: New York: 1921.

AN arresting title gives to this work of George Gleason, whom we are informed has for nineteen years been a Y. M. C. A. secretary in Japan, a trifle more importance than the author is able to carry out in his subject matter and his methods of presentation. Just at this time when the Pacific Conference occupies the forefront of news in the public eye and questions of international diplomacy, commerce and social relationships are paramount an unbiased presentation of Japan's faults and virtues would be of the greatest importance.

Mr. Gleason sums up his object in the following sentences: "The people of Japan are too often disliked, or as they say 'misunderstood.' Neither they nor their neighbors fully comprehend the reason. Dare we Americans delay a sympathetic attempt to interpret her struggles and help Japan find her place among the family of nations."

To the "Old China Hand" it is quite clear why Japan is misunderstood when her actions in regard to the German islands in the Pacific, the Shantung question, the question of Manchuria, the Twenty-One Demands, the Anfu Regime, and similiar cases are taken into consideration.

Mr. Gleason begins his exposition with a justification for the book taken from the exaggerations which he said were given to Japanese acts in Siberia during the Allied intervention, he being present at that time. Outside of this chapter one finds little of Mr. Gleason's own opinion but instead copious quotations from various publications and peoples.

Interspersed with these are documents, such as the Twenty-One Demands, the Chinese treaty with Germany regarding Shantung, and papers regarding the Siberian expedition, that have been used pro and con by many other writers.

The work is liberal in that the reader is left to draw his own conclusions but the material from which these are to be obtained is often confusing. In illustrating how Japan has been maligned in a number of instances, Mr. Gleason fails to take into consideration the press regulations of the nation itself and the various and varying brands of propaganda, adapted to the nation to which it is sent which are fostered by the Island Empire.

Mr. Gleason is unquestionably sincere in his efforts to clear misunderstandings but unfortunately he is dealing with a subject upon which strong prejudices exist and which requires strong views and arguments to combat. Misunderstandings are created by intrigues, the suppresion and warping of information and by secret diplomacy. No compendium of clippings can allay suspicions so created.

In concluding his volume, Mr. Gleason gives the reader a bibliography from the viewpoint of pro and anti-Japanese tendencies closes with those which he considers unpartisan. As pro-Japanese he lists the works of Joseph I. C. Clark, Kiyoshi Karl Kawakami, Inazo Nitobe, Count Okuma, and Charles H. Sherrill. As anti-Japanese appear Frederic Coleman, Carl Crow, F. A. McKenzie, Thomas F. Millard, B. F. Putnam, Wrale. The non-partisans are: James W. Bashford, Arthur Judson Brown, Amos T. Hershey, Stanley K. Hornbeck, Cornelius H. Patton, Robert Porter, and John Spargo.

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Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, July 11, to July 15, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; M.tle—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.47 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. City of Brisbane, from U. S. A., June 18.

Bells	Pcs.	50
Clocks	,,	478
Motor-cars	,,	6
Scales	,,	96
Typewriters	,,	75
Brass Pipe Fittings	Pls.	1
Iron and Steel:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	34
Channels	,,	43
Hoops	,,	336
Screws	,,	26
Shaftings	,,	179
Zinc Dust	,,	17
Cement	,,	180
Fibre	,,	6
Glucose	,,	380
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	771
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Paper, Cardboard	,,	552
,, Enamelled	,,	825
,, Unclassed	,,	147
Ink, Printing	,,	19
Soda, Silicate of	,,	19
Knives, Pocket	Doz.	17
Oil, Engine	Galls.	98,881
,, Unclassed	,,	7,981
Turpentine	,,	106
Cigars	Mille	22
Cigarettes	,,	123,000
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	152,254

S. S. City of Norwich, July 2.

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	249
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	49,729

To New York.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	857
,, Kiukiang	,,	37
Imperial, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	113
,, ,, other Ports	,,	34
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	44
,, other Ports	,,	31
Antimony Regulus	,,	5,742
Bristles	,,	142
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	433
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	707
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,007
Feather, Duck and Goose	,,	822
Intestines, Pig	,,	75
Nutgalls	,,	16
Oil, Wood	,,	7,806
Tungsten Ore	,,	108
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	1,650
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	254,810
Carpets	,,	9
Foreign Goods.		
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	4,700
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	67,528
Cylinders, Empty	,,	60
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 1	Hk.Tls.	1,482

S. S. Takeshima Maru, from U. S. A., June 25.

Cotton, Raw ....Bls. 362	Pls.	1,387

S. S. Golden State, from U. S. A., June 24.

Cotton, Raw	Pls.	3,078
Zinc Plates	,,	53
Bronze Powder	,,	13
Butter	,,	101
Canned Asparagus	,,	29
Cheese	,,	15
Ink, Printing	,,	112
Leather, Sole	,,	38
Milk, Condensed	,,	36
,, Evaporated	,,	928
Orange, Fresh	,,	316
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	57,750
Motor-cars	,,	2
Scales	,,	21
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	30,791
Cigarettes	Mille	35,500

S. S. Pawlet, from U. S. A., June 23.

Cheese	Pls.	12
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	220

S. S. Korea Maru, July 5.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls.	0.91
,, ,, Shantung	,,	25.13

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 285	,,	282.94
,, Other Ports, Bls. 10.	,,	10.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 115.	,,	115.75

S. S. City of Norwich, from U. S. A., June 23.

Iron Rails	Pls.	717
Celluloid Sheets	,,	1
Lampwick	,,	38
Paints, Unclassed	,,	10
Paper, Writing	,,	14
Wax, Paraffin	,,	253
Bedsteads	Pcs.	248
Clocks	,,	215
Typewriters	,,	15
Axes	Doz.	30
Canned Fruits	,,	40
Hosiery	,,	158
Cigarettes	Mille	1,775
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	24,531
Paints, Unclassed	,,	616
Varnish	,,	72
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	9,268

S. S. Laomedon, from U. S. A., June 23.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	2,856
,, Prepared	,,	13
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,893
Cigarettes	Mille	45,600

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DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

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CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 25, 1921, Cause. No. 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.; on motion for bill of particulars.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Line; on motion for bill of particulars.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corporation v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; on motion for bill of particulars.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Brothers & Co. Inc.; on motion for leave to file amended answer and set off.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1323, Lin Yung Kiang et al v. Hashim; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1196, H. V. Bernard et al v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Co.; submitted on evidence and briefs already presented.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1426, U. S. v. Gaynor; trial; testimony taken of Wu Chuen Szi, Wang Sung Sen, Sung Sze Pao, Wang Chu Hei, Chao Chong Ling, Ezra, and Hyde for the prosecution and Hansen, J. J. Martin for the defense; argued and submiteed.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1405, Ah Hing v. Ericson; on motion to dismiss.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1431, U. S. v. Fleming; arraignment.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, In re contempt of W. S. Fleming; on proceeding to show why respondent should not be committed for contempt in the court's presence.

LEO KOENIGSBERGER, PLAINTIFF, v. ALFRED HAUERT, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1343; decided May 6, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **BAILMENT:** LIEN. A bailee's lien extends to the value of services rendered and expenses incurred in relation solely to the subject matter of the bailment.
2. ID. DURESS OF GOODS is committed by a bailee who refuses to surrender the subject matter after his lien has been satisfied.
3. ID.: ID.: A PROMISSORY NOTE executed by the bailor under such circumstances to secure the release of his goods is voidable at his option

L. K. Kenwell, Esq. for plaintiff.
F. J. Schuhl, Esq. for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The parties to this cause by stipulation have narrowed the issues to one question, viz., the enforcibility of a promissory note for $600.00 executed by plaintiff in defendant's favor and which plaintiff alleges was executed

> "under duress and fraud and without consideration, in this: the defendant had in his possession certain shipping documents, property of the plaintiff, alleging that the plaintiff owed defendant the sum of Mex. dollars One thousand (M.$1000.00) some 15 years ago, evidenced by an I. O. U., and unless plaintiff agreed to sign said promissory (note) the defendant would withhold said shipping documents."

There is some conflict in the testimony as to the existence of this prior indebtedness but none as to the fact that the signing of the note was required by defendant before he would surrender the documents.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANNE HALL STARRETT, Deceased. | Cause No. 1417 | Special Proceeding No. 405 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Anne Hall Starrett, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Chengtu, China, on or before January 16th, 1922 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

OSCAR G. STARRETT,
Administrator,
Chengtu, Szechuen

Chengtu China, July 15th, 1921.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re MARIANO MUYOT'S ESTATE Deceased. | Cause No. 1409 | Special Proceeding No. 402 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mariano Muyot, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before January 10, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. E. LURTON,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai

Shanghai, China, July 9, 1921.

(Before the Commissioner)

July 20, 1921, Cause No. 1424, U. S. v. DeVault; withdrawn on request of Police.

" 22, " " " 1428, U. S. v. Gibson; plea of guilty.

" 26, " " " 1420, U. S. v. Engstrom; testimony taken of Ho and defendant.

" 26, " " " 1431, U. S. v. Fleming; testimony of Concepcion taken.

" 26, " " " 1429, U. S. v. Los Santos; testimony taken of Powell and Tonnochy.

(Before Coroner and Jury)

July 26, 1921, Cause No. 1440, Inquest In re death of H. Andersen testimony taken of Mellows and Lee.

Judgments and Orders:

July 26, 1921, Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.; plaintiff allowed to attach contract and defendant given 20 days to plead.

" 26, " " " 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Line; plaintiff allowed to attach contract and defendant given 20 days to plead.

" 26, " " " 1378, American Sales Corporation v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; plaintiff allowed to attach contract and defendant given 20 days to plead.

" 26, " " " 1323, Lin Yung Kiang v. Hashim; demurrer overruled, defendant given 10 days to answer,

" 26, " " " 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; order permitting amended answer and set off to be filed.

" 28, " " " 1196, H. V. Bernard and B. C Yuien, doing business as Euro-China Trading Co., v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker Whitehouse Co., a corporation; judgment for plaintiff.

" 28, " " " , In re contempt of W. S. Fleming; sentence and order of commitment.

(By the Commissioner)

July 22, 1921, Cause No. 1428, U. S. v. Gibson; fine of $20.00 and costs.

" 26, " " " 1420, U. S. v. Engstrom; dismissal.

" 26, " " " 1431, U. S. v.. Fleming; committed for trial.

" 27, " " " 1429, U. S. v. Los Santos; dismissal.

(By Coroner and Jury)

July 26, 1921, Cause No. 1440, In re death of H. Andersen; verdict of "accident; falling overboard from sampan."

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 22, 1921, Cause No. 1428, U. S. v. Gibson; complaint.

" 22, " " " 1427, Mode Elite v. J. Elmont; petition; summons issued.

" 22, " " " 1429, U. S. v. J. C. De los Santos; complaint; summons issued.

This is twice admitted by the defendant himself and in view of the law as we find it we consider it immaterial whether there was a prior indebtedness or not. If so it was probably outlawed,[1] and in any case defendant admits that he had lost the evidence of it.

But he held these documents, and the goods which they represented, under an arrangement entirely independent of any prior indebtedness or transaction. The goods had been consigned to him by plaintiff, who was then absent from Shanghai, for custody only and defendant was, therefore, plaintiff's bailee. Now a bailee has a lien upon the subject of the bailment for services rendered and expenses incurred in relation thereto; but (except by statute[2]) none for any other claim and once the amount of such lien is paid or tendered his duty is to surrender the goods.[3]

It is admitted here that defendant was paid all he asked for services and expenses in relation to these goods and he was therefore acting unlawfully in imposing, as a further condition to their surrender, the execution of the note in controversy. His action in this regard constituted in other words what is known as "duress of goods."[4]

1. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, Sess. II, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 854, Sec, 1265.
2. As in the case of warehousemen. See Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co., 1 Extraterritorial Case, 989.
3. Corpus Juris VI, 1134, 1135.
4. Id XIX, 838, note 82.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 20th day of July 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—IK. 399/408 410/12 418/20 657/664.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, July 11, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

July 22, 1921, Cause No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co.; motion; notice.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1430, Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. E. Beeks; petition; summons issued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1364, Martin v. Ransom et al; notice.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1286, Cathay Lace Co. v. N. Hashim; notice.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1431, U. S. v. W. S. Fleming; complaint; warrant issued.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1432, U. S. v. Felix Garduque; complaint.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1433, U. S. v. Moody; complaint.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1427, Mode Elite v. Jay Elmont; marshal's return of summons.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1432, U. S. v. Felix Garduque; warrant issued.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1042, Fu Kee v. J. M. Murray; application for attachment; notice; Marshal's return of notice.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1196, H. V. Bernard & B. C. Yien as Euro-China Trading Co. v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse; exception; offer.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1434, Mrs. J. A. Collins v. Shanghai Taxicab Co. & E. R. Barrett; petition.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1405, Ah Hing v. E. A. Ericson; motion to discontinue.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. & Co.; amended answer and set off.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1435, Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co.; petition; summons issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1434, Mrs. J. A. Collins v. Shanghai Taxicab Co. & F. R. Barrett; summons issued; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1431, U. S. v. Wm. S. Fleming; Marshal's return of warrant.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1436, U. S. v. Wm. S. Fleming; information.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1437, Coddington & Lamb v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient; petition; summons issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1432, U. S. v. Felix Garduque; Marshal's return of warrant.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1436, U. S. v. Wm. S. Fleming; warrant issued; Marshal's return of warrant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 930, In re Elmer F. Shanstrom's Will; receipt.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1438, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1439, U. S. v. R. D. Buun; complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1430, Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1437, Coddington & Lamb v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1441, U. S. v. W. S. Fleming; information.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1231, Belyea v. China Vehicle Co.; stipulation.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1369, Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al v. Tobacco Products Corporation; exception.

It is doubtful whether an instrument executed under "duress of goods" was voidable by the early common law but the influence of equity produced a different tendency and there are English decisions to that effect [5] tho the rule in England seems to be somewhat unsettled. In America the equitable doctrine was adopted at an early date by certain state courts [6] and also by the Federal courts [7] which established the law for this jurisdiction besides being the prevailing American doctrine, according to which an instrument executed by the owner of goods to secure their release by one who has no right to retain them is voidable at the owner's option. [8]

It is therefore needless to inquire as to the alleged prior indebtedness between these parties. It may even be conceded that such indebtedness might have afforded a consideration for the note had it been voluntarily executed; but since it is admitted that the note would not have been signed but for defendant's refusal otherwise to surrender the documents there can be no recovery on that instrument. If there is any other indebtedness it must be enforced independently.

The Clerk is therefore directed to deliver to plaintiff any documents held by virtue of the stipulation between the parties and also the deposit made thereunder less the sum of Mexican $455.18 agreed upon as "the amount due defendant for payments made to secure documents" and plaintiff is further awarded judgment for costs.

5. Astley v. Reynolds, 2 Stra., 915, (1732); Atlee v. Backhouse, 3 M. & W., 650.

6. Sasportas v. Jennings, 1 Bay (S. Car.) 470, (1797); Collins v. Westbury, 2 Bay (S. Car.), 211, (1799), 1 Am. Dec., 643; Crawford v. Cato, 22 Ga., 594 (1857); White v. Heylman, 34 Pa. St. 142. (1859).

7. Tutt v. Ide, 3 Blatchf. 249, 24 Fed. Cas. 394 (1855). Cf. Lonergan v. Buford, 148 U. S., 584, 37 L. Ed., 569; Swift Co. v. U. S., 111 U. S., 22; 28 L. Ed., 341; Elliott v. Swartwout, 10 Pet. 137, 9 L. ed., 373.

8. *Georgia.* Whitt v. Blount, 124 Ga., 671, 53 S. E., 205.
Idaho. Green v. Byers, 16 Idaho 178, 101 Pac., 79.
Illinois. Thurman v. Burt, 53 Ill., 129.
Missouri. Brown v. Worthington, 162 Mo. App. 508, 142 S. W., 1082.
Texas. Oliphant v. Markham, 79 Tex., 543, 15 S. W., 569, 23 Am. St. Rep., 363.
The foregoing were all cases where the enforcement of promissory notes was refused on this ground. The doctrine has been applied to many other instruments. See Corpus Juris XIII, 402, 303 and cases there cited.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EMMA INVEEN UPCRAFT Deceased. | Cause No. 1260 Estate No. 365 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 23, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY D. STAFFORD
20 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.